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BASED MAINLY UPON CAESAR AND CICERO

BY
MOSES GRANT DANIELL

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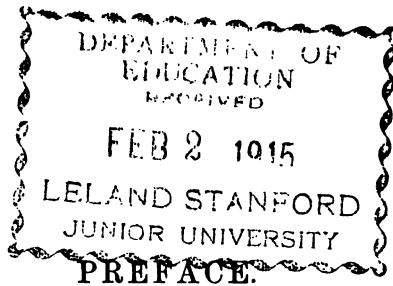
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THIS book is a revision of the author's "Exercises in Latin Prose Composition," with certain important additions which have been suggested by his own experience and that of many of his fellow teachers. The former work was prepared "in the belief that Latin composition can best be taught directly in connection with the reading of the Latin authors. Its purpose is to furnish pupils with sufficient material for oral and written practice in Latin composition while reading Cæsar and Cicero. Its method contemplates the study and recitation of the oral exercises as a part of each day's lesson, either in the advance or the daily review (preferably the latter), and of the written exercises at stated periods corresponding to the progress of the class in the Latin text, — the important thing being to have both oral and written work done while the passages on which they are based are fresh in the mind. The text thus furnishes the vocabulary, the models for all the idioms, the principles of syntax, and the order and arrangement of words."

His own later experience, the verdict of a multitude of his fellow teachers, the attitude of the universities and colleges of highest rank, the reports of the various Latin conferences, as well as the recent flattering imitations of his text-book, afford a very convincing endorsement of this purpose and method. It is confidently expected, however, that the changes and additions that have been made in this revision will render the work still more effective.

ORAL EXERCISES. — The sentences for oral translation have been materially simplified, and special attention has been paid to idioms and phrases that occur in the text. These exercises, based on the text of the Latin authors, are so simple and so well graded as to draw lightly upon the pupil's time, while they afford a large amount of practice in composition, and insure a thorough acquaintance with the Latin text, its vocabulary, constructions, and idioms, and, more than that, furnish the best of training in forms. It is believed that the teacher who insists upon the rapid oral translation of these exercises in connection with the daily review will find that his pupils will soon acquire a happy facility in translation and a ready acquaintance with forms.

An important change will be found also in the arrangement of these oral exercises, designed to aid in a thorough and definite acquaintance with the principles of syntax. In each exercise emphatic attention has been given to one or two selected rules of syntax, instances of which occur in the text upon which it is based. In nearly every case these rules are applied in the exercise in *three or more sentences*, and other applications appear in succeeding exercises. The references to the Grammatical Index will lead the pupil to the rules and further illustrations of them in his Grammar. It is strongly recommended that the pupil commit to memory at least one illustration of every rule learned, to make still more effective this thorough special drill. Experience shows that after a little practice these oral exercises require very little time in preparation and but little of the recitation period, and they render unnecessary many questions on form and syntax. The five or ten minutes of each recitation, therefore, spent in this oral work are in no sense lost. It must not be forgotten that this kind of practice, even if it did not look forward to Latin composition as an end, is very useful, not to say necessary, in bringing the pupil to a better understanding of his Latin text. The teacher will notice that the exercises are so graded

that he may begin with either the first or second book of Cæsar.

WRITTEN EXERCISES. — But little change has been made in the exercises for written translation beyond lessening somewhat the amount, and arranging the notes on the same page with the exercises. They afford practice in writing connected discourse, and should be used weekly or at other stated periods. The teacher who follows the oral exercises day by day will find the written exercises in no way beyond the powers of his class. They will be found to be a rather careful *résumé* of the Latin author and something of a review of the week's oral work.

GRAMMATICAL REVIEW. — This is designed to furnish a thorough, systematic, final drill upon the rules of syntax, and is added at the urgent request of many practical teachers. The sentences used are the author's translations of Latin sentences taken, with a very few exceptions, from various classical sources. It is believed that these exercises will serve to crystallize the pupil's knowledge of syntax after his extensive practice in writing from Latin models. They may well be used while classes are reading Vergil and Ovid.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION PAPERS. — These are specimens of the recent entrance examination papers of several of the leading colleges and universities. They are to be used at the discretion of the teacher for sight work, or simply as tests of the pupil's attainment, and therefore are unaccompanied by notes or vocabulary.

TABLE OF SYNONYMS. — This has been added in the belief that such study as is here provided will be of great value to the student in strengthening his vocabulary by calling his attention to the distinctive meanings of many synonymous words, and thereby leading him to a better appreciation of whatever Latin

he may read. This table deals only with words that are used in the exercises and is adapted as far as possible to the needs of preparatory students.

GRAMMATICAL INDEX. — Attention is called to the arrangement of this index. Here is a fairly complete alphabetical list of the principal rules of syntax, with references to four prominent grammars. The numbers at the left margin enable the pupil to find easily the references from the exercises. Here also will be found back references to the exercises where the several rules are specially treated.

Some teachers, for lack of time, may be obliged to omit a portion of the exercises. This can be done best, without affecting the character of the training, by confining the work to Parts I. and II., or by using only alternate or selected sentences in each of the three parts. The amount of practice which the whole book offers is merely what the best interests of the pupil demand, and is not more than some colleges expect for entrance. An attempt has been made to prepare more than the usual amount of material for composition, but so easy and so well graded that it will not take more of the pupil's time and energy than other books of much more limited range.

To Prof. E. M. Pease, editor-in-chief of *The Students' Series*, I am indebted for much wise counsel and valuable aid, which he has given from time to time during the whole progress of the revision.

M. G. DANIELL.

FEBRUARY, 1897.

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PART II.

**BASED UPON CICERO: CATILINE I.-IV.,
AND ARCHIAS.**



MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.



FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

CATILINE I.

NOTE. — Thorough preparation of the text of Cicero ought to be sufficient preparation for these exercises. The text furnishes the vocabulary and the models of syntax, order and arrangement, idioms, etc.

NOTE. — The numbers affixed to grammar subjects at the head of sections, also those in parentheses here and there in the exercises, are references to the Grammatical Index, p. 205. Words inclosed in brackets [] are to be omitted in translation. A superior s (e.g. last^s) refers to the Table of Synonyms, p. 198.

**Apposition, 48. Questions, Direct and Indirect, 144, 146.
Interrogative Particles, 147.**

1. Chap. 1. 1. Last^s night; night before last. 2. Nay more; the world; desirous of revolution. 3. Cicero, the consul, delivered this oration. 4. This oration was delivered by Cicero, the consul. 5. Did not (nōnne) Catiline abuse the patience of the senate? 6. Did (-ne) his unbridled audacity baffle them? 7. The senate was called together in (to) a strongly fortified place. 8. What were you doing last night? 9. We know what you were doing. 10. We know where you were. 11. Who of us (121) does not know what (of) plan you adopted? 12. And yet you are alive. 13. Alive? Nay more, you have come into the senate. 14. Are we doing our duty by (satisfying) the state? 15. Each one of us is marked for slaughter. 16. Catiline ought to be marked for slaughter. 17. Pray, how long shall you be plotting our ruin? 18. We, the consuls, see all this (*plur.*).

19. You, Catiline, ought* to be killed* by the consul's hand. 20. Ought (*perf.*) Cicero to have killed (*pres.*) Catiline with his own hand?

Genitive with Judicial Verbs, 87. Purpose Clause after Verbs of Fearing, 142.

2. Chap. 2. 1. Daily* (*two expressions*); too cruelly. 2. Let the consul see (*pres. subj.*) that the republic receive no harm. 3. The consul saw what (of) harm the republic had received. 4. The senate decreed that (*ut*) Gracchus should be slain*. 5. Now for twenty days (the twentieth day) you have suffered (*pres.*) Catiline to live. 6. He should have been killed at once. 7. The edge of your authority is growing dull. 8. Catiline does not abandon* his effrontery. 9. Cicero, the consul, desired not to seem hasty. 10. But he condemned himself (*sē ipse*) for his inactivity. 11. He condemned Catiline for his audacity. 12. Do you condemn yourself for your shiftlessness? 13. Does not the number of the enemy increase daily? 14. Daily their commander is contriving the ruin* of the state. 15. I do not fear* that I arrested Catiline too late. 16. Nor am I afraid* that I have been too cruel. 17. He feared that the number of the enemy would increase. 18. You cannot take a step (move yourself) against the state. 19. He feared that he could not take a step against the state. 20. Although you know* it not (*part.*, 123), we shall keep watch over you.

Indirect Discourse, 106. Tenses of the Infinitive, 113. Roman Calendar, 159.

3. Chap. 3. 1. What can a private house keep within (by) its walls*? 2. Forget that infamous purpose (88)

of yours (*1ste*). 3. Manlius will be in arms on the 25th of October. 4. Do you remember that Manlius was in arms on the first of October? 5. Manlius is Catiline's accomplice and tool. 6. Is it to be wondered at that I was deceived? 7. I was not deceived in the day (*change to act. form*). 8. The slaughter of the nobility was set for the 29th of October. 9. Do you remember that many [of the] chief men of the state fled from Rome? 10. Shall you be satisfied with the slaughter of us (our slaughter) who remain? 11. Do you fear that I shall not fortify Præneste? 12. On the 2d of November a night attack was made upon Præneste. 13. I not only hear of, but even see, what you are doing. 14. Why, do you not feel that you are hemmed in by my watchfulness?

Partitive Genitive, 81. Ablative of Time, 22.

4. Chap. 4. 1. To keep a sharp lookout; the death of us all. 2. Where in the world? at Læca's (house); into Læca's house; at that time (25). 3. I keep a sharp lookout for the safety of the state. 4. I know where you were last night. 5. Several [of] your confederates assembled in (to) Læca's house. 6. There are certain men here in the senate who were there that night. 7. Do you deny that you came to the same place? 8. The Roman senate is the most venerable council in (of) the world. 9. Certain men are plotting the death of all of us. 10. Can you then deny that you were at Læca's? 11. Have you decided whom to take (*pres. subj.*) with you? 12. Presently I shall go out myself. 13. I know not (*nesciō*) where in the world we are (*ind. quest.*). 14. Cicero did not know where in the world he was.

Ablative of Separation, 19. Imperative Mood, 96. *Iam dūdum*, etc with the Present, 95.

mes Chap. 5. 1. Such being the case; as many as possible. 2. In the case of one man; as long as; as often as. 3. Too long have the gates been open. 4. Since (*cum*, 50) the gates are open, depart from the city. 5. Take (lead) out with you as many as possible [of] your friends. 6. Free the city from fear. 7. I shall be freed from great fear. 8. Too long has the safety of the state been jeopardized. 9. Jupiter Stator himself is between you and me (me and you). 10. At the last election of consuls Cicero by his own efforts (by himself) withstood Catiline (*dat.*): 11. As long as I could defend myself by personal (private) watchfulness, I did not employ^a a public guard^s. 12. I shall defend myself without exciting any public commotion (*abl. abs.*). 13. I dare not yet order^a you to be put to death. 14. But I do bid^a you depart from the city. 15. I have long been urging you to depart. 16. You have long been hesitating to free us from fear. 17. I advise you to go (*ut w. subj.*) into exile. 18. Begone from the senate.

Relative of Characteristic, 149. Dative with Compounds, 64.

6. Chap. 6. 1. There was nobody in the city who did not fear Catiline. 2. Who is there that does not hate him? 3. Who was there that did not hate him? 4. The mark of domestic infamy is branded upon your life. 5. When (*cum*, 172) you have ensnared a young man, you offer him a sword for his reckless daring. 6. The ruin^a (*plur.*) of your fortunes is hanging over you. 7. No one of us is ignorant of this. 8. On the 31st of December you stood in the Comitium, weapon in hand (with a

weapon). 9. You have long (*iam dūdum*) been standing in the Comitium. 10. The fortune of the Roman people stood in the way of (*obstō*) your frantic attempt (madness). 11. You aimed many a thrust (many thrusts) at (*in*) me, [when I was] consul elect. 12. No one of us is ignorant that your dagger has slipped from your hands. 13. The consul will wrest that dagger out of your (*69*) hands.

Conditions, Third Form, 55. Dative of Agent, 63-

7. Chap. 7. 1. A little while ago; as soon as; within the memory of man. 2. I am not moved by hatred, but^r by pity. 3. Who out of this (so) great throng is not afraid of you? 4. Why! You are looked upon with hostility by all (hostile eyes of all). 5. As soon as you came into the senate, you saw the benches emptied. 6. This has never (*nunquam*) happened^r to me. 7. I should think (*imp. subj.*) I (*dat.*) ought to abandon^r my house. /8. You ought to abandon the city. 9. If my parents were afraid^r of me, I should avoid the sight of them. 10. If my country hated me, I should fear^r her power^r. 11. Your country [though] silent, [yet] speaks to you. 12. You (*dat.*) ought to fear^r your country's authority. 13. But now she is wholly (*adj.*, 40) in fear. 14. If you had departed, you would have delivered her from this fear (taken away this fear from her, 69). 15. No plan is formed against her that is inconsistent with your villany. 16. If my fear were groundless, I should cease to fear.

Conditions, Second Form, 54. Locative Case, 116.

8. Chap. 8. 1. To be inconsistent with; I will let you know (make that you know); violent hands. 2. If your

country should speak^a thus with you, she would not gain her object. 3. She (*dat.*) ought to use force. 4. Catiline was willing to give himself into custody. 5. To avoid (for the sake^a of avoiding) suspicion, he is willing to dwell^a at my house. 6. But Cicero will not keep him at his house. 7. If you were to live with me, you would not escape suspicion.] 8. I asked him to keep me at his house. 9. We were not safe (*adv.*) in the same house (walls^a) with him. 10. Consign that life of yours to flight and solitude. 11. If the senate had decreed^a that he should go into exile, he would have complied. 12. If you should go out of the city, you would free the republic from fear. 13. I have long had hard work to keep (hardly keep) these men away from you. 14. But they are willing to escort you to the gates.

Conditions, First Form, 53. Optative Subjunctive, 166.

9. Chap. 9. 1. It is worth the cost, worth while; but if, on the other hand. 2. O that the immortal gods would crush you! 3. O that the gods had given you that intention! 4. O that you were terrified by my voice! 5. I wish you would go into exile! 6. It will be worth the cost, if you do (shall) go into exile. 7. If you wish to subserve my glory, you will proceed straight into exile. 8. If you should go into exile, you would kindle [a flame of] odium against me. 9. If you wish to make war upon your country, you will separate yourself from good [men]. 10. Shame will never recall you from infamy. 11. I know that that silver eagle will be fatal to you. 12. Can you longer do without that eagle (19)? 13. You have set up a sanctuary of crime^a in your own house. 14. When you set out (*part.*) for slaughter, you worship that eagle.

Ablative of Cause, 5. Emphasis, 74.

10. Chap. 10. 1. Not only . . . but also; neither . . . nor. 2. *Sometime* that unbridled passion of yours will bring you (*dat.*) sorrow. 3. Did nature create you *for* (*ad*) *this insane passion*? 4. Would that *you*, Catiline, were a good citizen! 5. If you see no (*nūllus*) good man, you will exult with joy. 6. You have got together a band of ruffians. 7. You revel in delight [when you are] lying on the ground. 8. You will have an opportunity to plot against (*cf. habēs ubi ostentēs*) the property of peaceful men. 9. In a short time you will be exhausted by *cold* [and] *hunger* [and] *want*. 10. *So much* has been accomplished. 11. That which you have wickedly undertaken is robbery rather than war.

Ablative of Comparison, 6.

11. Chap. 11. 1. To make return, return a favor. 2. What is dearer to you than life? 3. The republic is far (*much*) dearer to me than life. 4. If you should find Catiline to be an enemy, would you allow him to depart? 5. He is waited for in the camp of the enemy. 6. Can you suffer him to be let into the city? 7. Are you prevented by the custom of *our ancestors*? 8. Those who revolt from the state *never* hold the rights of citizens. 9. A very fine return you are making to me. 10. Will you *through fear of odium* neglect the safety of the citizens? 11. Inactivity is more earnestly to be feared than severity. 12. If Italy is laid waste by war, you will be consumed in a conflagration of odium.

Relative of Result, 156. Predicate Accusative, 34. Supine in *ū*, 170.

12. Chap. 12. 1. To have the same feeling, hold the same views. 2. Forever; to punish (*two ways*). 3. If

I thought* you held the same views, I should not reply. 4. The best thing to do is to reply briefly (few things) to these solemn words. 5. Surely I have no fear of polluting (*use nē*) myself with the blood of this parricide. 6. I have always regarded unpopularity incurred through virtue as great glory. 7. I regard Catiline [as] a parricide. 8. I think he is not a citizen. 9. Is he a more distinguished man than Saturninus? 10. By the death of Catiline alone (*abl. abs.*) the conspiracy will not be crushed forever. 11. No one is so* stupid as not to know this. 12. The conspiracy cannot be crushed by the death* of one man (*abl. abs.*). 13. I am not so stupid as to conceal what (that which) I see. 14. No one was so bad as to believe this.

Hortatory Subjunctive, 165. Ablative Absolute denoting Condition, 1.

13. Chap. 13. 1. Alive or dead; to punish*. 2. You, conscript fathers, have long been involved in the dangers of this conspiracy. 3. If Catiline is left, we shall be involved in his plots. 4. Let this (so) great band of robbers be removed. 5. If he alone is removed, the danger will remain. 6. If you drink (53) cold water, you will be relieved at first*. 7. But drinking (*inf.*) cold water is not the best thing to do. 8. Let a wall* separate the bad from the good. 9. If bad men depart, the city will be relieved. 10. Let [those] who have united (themselves) with Catiline depart to the impious war. 11. Thee, O Jupiter, we have rightly named the Stay of this city. 12. May Jove keep (166) this man away from his altars and temples and from the lives (*sing.*) of all the citizens. 13. The consuls are so diligent (of such diligence) as to lay open the whole conspiracy.

CATILINE II.

Causal Clauses, 49-51. Dative of Reference, 69.

jaws
 14. Chap. 1. 1. To snatch a thing (*aliquid*) from any one's (*alicui*) hands. 2. At last, fellow-citizens, Catiline has been driven out of the city. 3. Or he has departed of his own accord (*ipse*). 4. He has threatened the city with fire and sword. 5. That dagger has been wrested out of his hands. 6. The consul wrested the dagger out of Catiline's hands. 7. He is broken down with sorrow because I am alive. 8. He is prostrated with grief because the blade of his dagger is not stained with blood (bloody). 9. You are no longer in fear within the walls* of your houses (*adj.*). 10. Let the city rejoice because it has rid itself of (thrown up) such a curse. 11. Catiline is wailing because the city has been snatched from his grasp (*jaws*).

Impersonal Verbs, 100.

15. Chap. 2. 1. To be vexed, indignant; to be punished. 2. Debt; the public welfare. 3. With too small a retinue; in boyhood. 4. Catiline should have been (*use imp. of oportet*) arrested (*pres.*) rather than let go. 5. So* deadly a foe ought long ago to have been put to death. 6. How many are there who do not believe (149) what I report? 7. If I had thought that the public welfare (*rēs publica*) required his death, I should have removed him. 8. I saw that I should be (*use fore ut*, 75) overwhelmed with odium. 9. Now we can fight openly, because (*cum*) we see the enemy plainly. 10. Would that you had believed what I reported (*subjunc. by attraction*, 162). 11. You ought to have believed. 12. You may

take (*cf. Hocet intellegātis*, 176) with you my (65) Munatius. 13. Catiline was permitted* to take out all his forces. 14. I am vexed that he did not take them all with him. 15. You know how much I am vexed.

Conditions, First Form, 53. Imperative (*fut.*), 97.

16. Chap. 3. 1. Metellus ought to hold that levy. 2. I utterly despise those who are flitting about the Forum. 3. Remember that I know* to whom Apulia has been assigned. 4. Remember that I disclosed* all their plans yesterday. 5. You are greatly mistaken, if you think those country bankrupts are to be feared. 6. Remember that even (*ipse*) Catiline was alarmed [and] fled. 7. If they stay at home, they are not to be feared. 8. They were greatly mistaken, if they thought that Apulia would be (*fore ut*) assigned to them. 9. Be assured (*fut. imper. of sciō*) that Catiline knows what I think.

Accusative in Exclamations, 28. Locative, 116.

17. Chap. 4. 1. So great . . . as; to live on intimate terms with. 2. You see that men like Catiline have formed a conspiracy openly. 3. If they are assassins, they agree with Catiline. 4. A great number of ruined men were collected at Rome. 5. Poor* Catiline pines with longing for (of) these assassins. 6. If they should set out by the Aurelian road* (23) they would overtake him towards evening. 7. O fortunate men, if they do overtake him! 8. O wretched Catiline, if they do not overtake him! 9. O fortunate republic, if it gets rid of this rabble! 10. There was never such (so great) villany in any* man as in him. 11. There was no scoundrel in Rome whom he did not live on intimate terms with.

Ablative of Means or Instrument, 11.

18. Chap. 5. 1. Nothing but; in a hopeless case, hopelessly lost. 2. He has been trained by the practice of daring crimes to endure (*use the inf.*) cold and hunger.

- X 3. And yet this same man is using up the aids to virtuous living (of virtue). V 4. If Catiline's companions follow him, O happy [shall] we [be], O fortunate [will be] the republic! 5. But they are in a hopeless case. X 6. They have thought of nothing but crime, nothing but audacity. V 7. Let us think (165) of nothing but glory, nothing but the public welfare. X 8. There is no king for you to fear (whom you may fear, 149). X 9. If you remain in Rome, look out for the doom that hangs over you. X 10. Who can bear this, that men should be smeared with ointment? 11. By whatever means I can I shall cure what can be cured.

Cum-temporal (historical), 172. Accusative of Limit, 30.

- 19. Chap. 6.** 1. There are [some] who say; yesterday. 2. Nay more; on his own account. 3. But there were some who said (149) that I drove Catiline into exile. 4. Who is so excessively modest that he (who) cannot bear the voice of the consul? 5. When I summoned the senate, Catiline came. 6. When I had driven Catiline into exile, I summoned the senate. 7. I ask* (from) you, fellow-citizens, whether you were in the Forum yesterday or not (145). 8. Why do you hesitate to go to the place (thither) where (whither) you have long (*iam pridem*, 95) been preparing to go? 9. When I asked him what he had been doing at Læca's, he hesitated. 10. Of course (I suppose) that [famous] silver eagle was sent to Massilia. 11. Was it not sent to Rome?

12. Catiline did not go to Massilia. 13. He went to the camp of Manlius. 14. Are you aware* that he had built a shrine for that eagle in his own house (116)?

Tuesday

Predicate Nominative, 118. Gerundive (Genitive), 90. Genitive of Price, 83.

20. Chap. 7. 1. Catiline has suddenly* abandoned* the design of making war. 2. When Catiline had been driven out, did he go into exile? 3. It is said that I (I am said to) have sent into exile an innocent [man]. 4. There are some who think him not bad, but unfortunate. 5. I am thought to be not a diligent consul, but a cruel tyrant. 6. Am I a cruel tyrant or not? 7. It is not worth while [for me] to be thought a tyrant (*pred. acc.*). 8. It is worth while to administer the affairs of state. 9. It is worth while to incur odium for the sake of preserving the state. 10. I have not abandoned* my design of removing danger from you. 11. What should you say, if Catiline were commanding an army of the enemy (55)? 12. I fear* that he will be hovering around in arms near the city. 13. He has not gone to Massilia, but to the camp of Manlius.

Wed

Ablative of Manner, 10. Order of Words, 122. Emphasis, 74.

21. Chap. 8. 1. *You* are an enemy. 2. Do you not *admit** that you are an enemy? 3. Those who remain I wish not so much to punish* as to restore to their senses (themselves to themselves). 4. I have said *nothing* about those whom I do not fear. 5. In what way can these things be cured? 6. The forces of Catiline are made up from six classes of men. 7. The appearance of those men who have great possessions is very respectable. 8. I desire* *in every way*

to gain over these men to the republic. 9. In *no other* way can these things be done. 10. You are mistaken, if you expect new accounts from Catiline. 11. Those rich men do not seem to me likely (about) to bear arms against the republic. 12. Is it worth while for them to remain in Rome for the sake of bearing arms against the republic?

Dative with Compounds, 64. Dative of Indirect Object, 66.

22. Chap. 9. 1. First . . . secondly . . . finally. 2. I give them this warning. 3. This direction must be given (this must be directed) to those of the second class. 4. I give them this direction, exactly (one and) the same as (which) to all the rest. 5. You cannot attain that which you are attempting. 6. There is an excellent spirit in the better classes. 7. Finally, the immortal gods will render aid in person (present) to this fair city. 8. I myself provide for the public welfare. 9. Catiline has succeeded to Manlius. 10. Do these men expect to obtain that which they covet with such a (tam) detestable spirit? 11. The colonies as a whole are [composed] of excellent men. 12. But these are colonists who make an extravagant display (display themselves extravagantly). 13. If you wish to be saved, you must call up (*pass.*) Sulla from the shades.

Complementary Infinitive, 109. Ablative of Specification, 21.

23. Chap. 10. 1. Some of whom . . . others of whom; through bad management; as soon as possible. 2. The fourth class is [composed] of men who will never get their heads above water (emerge). 3. This class is in its very nature peculiarly Catiline's. 4. Some of them

through bad management, others through extravagance, are staggering under the weight of debt (in debt). 5. They are shameless in their lives (*sing.*), and they are many in number. 6. I do not understand^a this, — how these swindlers can make (become) active soldiers. 7. The jail cannot hold all these parricides, assassins, [and] criminals. 8. The last class is composed of men who are Catiline's bosom friends (from C.'s embrace and bosom). 9. Why do these poor^a [wretches] wish to perish basely? 10. What do they want (wish for themselves)? 11. To learn to brandish daggers and scatter poison?

Cum-causal, 50. Ablative with words of Plenty and Want, 16.

24. Chap. 11. 1. On this side . . . on that; utter despair. 2. It is a war greatly to be feared, since Catiline has such a famous [body of] troops. 3. Marshal now against his body-guard the flower and strength^a of all Italy. 4. Set that wounded gladiator against your consuls and commanders. 5. *We* are supplied with a treasury and with revenues, which *he* lacks. 6. In all respects (things) the flower of Italy surpasses^a the troops of Catiline. 7. Since he is in want^a of all these things he cannot be a match for (respond to) us. 8. On the one side contends honesty, on the other treachery; on this side justice, on that injustice. 9. Finally, well-grounded hope is in conflict with utter despair. 10. Since the contest is of this kind, the immortal gods will be on our side (with us).

Second Periphrastic Conjugation, 128. Dative of Agent, 63.

25. Chap. 12. 1. A sufficient guard; measures have been taken; provision has been made. 2. If you will

defend your own homes, I will provide a sufficient guard for the city. 3. Since these things were so, Cicero provided for the city. 4. Although (*quamquam*, 52) Catiline thought the gladiators were surely (*adj.*) for him, they were better disposed (of better mind) than the patricians. 5. I have sent Metellus ahead to check (143) all his movements. 6. Those enemies whom Catiline has left in the city must be warned again and again. 7. I cannot forget that many have remained in the city. 8. We must live with these men. 9. You must die for the city. 10. I must provide for the city. 11. If I detect any attempt against the city, I cannot shut my eyes [to it]. 12. The republic does not lack (*egēō*) vigilant consuls. 13. If any one makes any disturbance in the city, he will find me watchful.

Result Clauses with *Ut* and *Ut nōn*, 155. Ablative with *Frētus*, 9.

26. Chap. 13. 1. Acting in a civil capacity, — in the garb of peace. 2. I alone shall be your commander [though] acting in a civil capacity. 3. I (*dat.*) must so administer all these things that there may be no outbreak. 4. This war is so treacherous that a few good men may perish. 5. If we rely (*part.*) upon human wisdom, we shall not be safe. 6. But relying upon the many (and) sure tokens of the gods, I promise that you shall all be safe. 7. If you supplicate them, they will be here in person. 8. The danger is so great that you ought to pray to them. 9. This city, which is the most beautiful of all, will be defended from the infamous crime of desperate men (which city is, *etc.*, this will, *etc.*, 153). 10. All the forces of our enemies by land and sea have been overcome.

CATILINE III.

Purpose Clause with *ut*, 139. Agreement of the Relative Pronoun, 43.

27. Chap. 1. 1. To-day; a few days ago; the lives of you all. 2. Through (because^s of) my labors^s, the city has been preserved. 3. He who founded this city has been raised to [a place among] the immortal gods. 4. I have saved your (*vester*) lives, that I might be in honor among you. 5. I who have restored the city to you ought^t to be [held] in honor. 6. The consul was vigilant, in order that the citizens might be safe^s. 7. That the citizens, who were ignorant, might know in what way the conspiracy was discovered^s, the consul explained [it] to them. 8. I will so explain the matter that you will understand^t [it]. 9. Since (*quoniam*, 49) you do not know in what way we extinguished those fires, I will now briefly explain.

Inceptive and Conative Imperfect, 99. Ablative with *ut*, 24.

28. Chap. 2. 1. Yesterday; war beyond the Alps. 2. A very patriotic man; an outbreak in Gaul. 3. At that time I was spending all my days and nights in an effort to (*in eo ut*) find out the cause of the tumult. 4. I know that those who remain will be weak without Catiline. 5. I knew that they were spending their days and nights in an effort to tamper with the ambassadors. 6. They were trying to tamper with the ambassadors. 7. We were trying to drive Catiline from the city. 8. I was trying to provide for your safety. 9. Now I have such a grasp of (so comprehend) the subject that I know what plots they are laying (they are plotting). 10. When you

see (*fut. perf.*) with your eyes the crime^a itself, then you will provide for your safety with all your hearts (minds). 11. Gaius Pomptinus entertains all noble and generous sentiments towards the state (*cf. qui . . . sentirent*). 12. I make continual use of (use continually) the aid of several young men from Reate (*adj.*). 13. Both they and our men used their swords.

Prisquam with Indicative and Subjunctive, 171. **Infinitive** as Subject, 111.

29. Chap. 3. 1. The seals of the letters that were found^a in that company were unbroken. 2. Just at dawn (when now it was dawning) Gabinius, as yet suspecting nothing, was arrested. 3. Then I summoned^a Statilius and after him Cethegus. 4. Many distinguished men decided (it pleased, etc.) that Gabinius should be summoned. 5. The letters were laid before the senate before I opened them. 6. I decided not to open the letters before summoning^a (I summoned) the senate. 7. The consul decided to convene the senate in full numbers (crowded). 8. He said that he would not open the letters before the senate had convened. 9. It pleased the Allobroges that I should send Statilius. 10. Cethegus used swords and daggers. 11. The prætor was trying to find the swords and daggers in Cethegus's house.

Relative Clause of Purpose, 143. Ablative of Accompaniment, 2.

30. Chap. 4. 1. Leaders in the city ; orders were given. 2. Volturcius was brought in before he should recover from his fear. 3. He recovered with difficulty from his great fear. 4. I urge you to declare^a fearlessly what you know (*subj. by attraction, 162*). 5. Catiline was approach-

ing the city with an army. 6. When the leaders have fired (fut. perf.) the city in (from) all parts, Catiline will be at hand. 7. He will be here to pick up the fugitives. 8. Slaves were sent to him for him to (which he might) use. 9. It pleased him to use the help of slaves. 10. Orders were given to the Gauls to (ut) be at hand with cavalry. 11. Cavalry was sent into Italy to (qui) unite (themselves) with the infantry. 12. Lentulus thought that the sovereignty of the city was destined (necesse) to come to him. 13. In accordance with (ex) the Sibylline oracles Lentulus is the famous (ille) third Cornelius. 14. Lentulus had a dispute with Cethegus because (49) the latter did not think^a he was that third Cornelius.

Ablative of Degree, 7. Cum-concessive, 61. Genitive with Adjectives, 76.

31. Chap. 5. 1. A little while ago (before); some time afterwards. 2. At first . . . at last (finally). 3. Cut the string and read what is written on the tablets. 4. Cethegus made some sort of reply (replied something) about the swords and daggers that (neut., 43) we discovered^a at his house. 5. Do you recognize the image of your renowned grandfather? 6. I asked^a Lentulus if (-ne) his grandfather was fond of fine cutlery. 7. That image, even [though] speechless, ought to have called him away from such wickedness. 8. Was he fond of swords and daggers? 9. Volturcius was brought in to show how great the power of conscience is (was). 10. What have I [to do] with you? 11. Why did you come to my house? 12. Though he was always powerful in effrontery, even this failed him at that time. 13. A little while ago the

letters were read aloud. 14. Catiline knew who he was from the person (him whom) he had sent to him. 15. We know^a who you are from the letters (*supply the rel.*) you have written. 16. At first he refused to (denied that he would) acknowledge his own hand, but some time afterwards he confessed^a. 17. Though Gabinius at first made an impudent reply (replied impudently) he finally confessed.

Causal Clause with *quod*, 49. Ablative Absolute denoting Cause, 1.

32. Chap. 6. 1. To render thanks; to resign (an office); after the founding of the city. 2. It pleased the senate to pass a vote of (render) thanks to Cicero in the strongest terms. 3. Since the decree^a of the senate had not been written out, Cicero explained it from memory. 4. The senate praised Flaccus and Pomptinus, because they had rendered (given) brave and loyal service to the consul. 5. That able man, my colleague, removed from the public counsels the participants in (of) the conspiracy. 6. Lentulus resigned the prætorship. 7. Some time afterwards, he was delivered into custody. 8. The same decree was passed (same thing was decreed) against Cethegus, Statilius, [and] Gabinius, all of whom (who all) were present. 9. Also against Cassius, because he had claimed for himself the charge of firing the city. 10. And also a thanksgiving was decreed in these words^a: "because Cicero has saved the republic." 11. That thanksgiving, which was decreed in my name, was appointed because the republic had been saved. 12. We did not punish^a Lentulus, because he (who, 51) was prætor. 13. Gaius Marius had no scruple to prevent (*use quō minus*) his killing Glaucia [who was] prætor.

Ablative Absolute denoting Time, 1. Conditions, Third Form, 55.

33. Chap. 7. 1. I foresaw that, when their leaders had been captured, all their hopes would collapse. 2. We stand in no great fear of (do not greatly fear) Lucius Cassius, seeing that Catiline is removed (*abl. abs.*). 3. Catiline has the ability and the courage (can and dares) to thwart the designs of the consul. 4. Since he has access to (of) everybody, he knows everything. 5. There is nothing which (149) he does not personally (himself) attend to. 6. If he had not been so keen, so bold and so crafty, we should not have feared him. 7. When I was trying to drive (99) him to open marauding, I wished to push aside from your necks this (so) great weight of evil. 8. If he had not known everything, he would not have proclaimed the day of doom so long in advance (by so much before). 9. If I had not thwarted all his plans, we should have had to fight (105) with him. 10. After he was removed, we freed the republic from danger. 11. Now that he is absent, this conspiracy has been clearly discovered. 12. And we hold under arrest (arrested) the other leaders of the conspiracy.

Ablative of Time, 22. First Periphrastic Conjugation, 127.

34. Chap. 8. 1. So many of which; struck by lightning; to remember. 2. These important interests (so great things) were pre-arranged by the immortal gods. 3. It hardly seems possible that I could have managed everything (I hardly seem to have been able, etc.). 4. The gods were about to bring us help in person (present). 5. We have seen at night torches in the west. 6. Thunderbolts have been hurled, and the earth has quaked (been moved). 7. So many of these things (which things

so many) have taken place that the gods themselves seem to have predicted the war. 8. For, surely, you remember that yonder (*ille*) Romulus was struck by lightning. 9. At that time the soothsayers said that the downfall of the city was approaching. 10. I am not going to pass by these things which are now taking place. 11. If we had not appeased the gods in every [possible] way, we should have seen the downfall of the empire. 12. Yesterday we were about to turn the statue of Jupiter towards the east. 13. The statue was turned in the direction opposite to what [it was] before.

Ablative of Agent, 4. Dative with Special Verbs, 71.

med 35. Chap. 9. 1. At this point; this very morning. 2. At this point, who can deny that everything is controlled by the immortal gods? 3. Who is so infatuated as to (*qui*) deny that slaughter and fire are preparing (*pass.*) for this city? 4. These crimes are planned by infamous citizens. 5. The destruction of the republic was prepared for by the conspirators. 6. This very morning the statue of Jupiter was set up so as to face (be turned towards) the temple of Concord. 7. On the turning of the statue (*abl. abs.*) towards the senate, all things were brought to light. 8. If the conspirators should oppose me, they would be worthy of the severest (greatest) punishment. 9. If you should attempt to resist the immortal gods, you would be taking too much upon yourselves. 10. I am not going to take too much upon myself. 11. Yonder Jupiter resisted these impious men. 12. The immortal gods deprived them of all discretion. 13. The Gauls are the only nation that (154) is able and not unwilling to make war upon us.

Accusative, Subject of Infinitive, 31. Accusative of the Gerundive, 92.

pres. 36. Chap. 10. 1. There is no need of saying; to regard as enemies. 2. Wherefore, fellow-citizens, celebrate the days of thanksgiving. 3. For recall all the just honors [that have been] rendered (held) by you to the immortal gods. 4. Do you not yourselves remember the dissensions of Marius and Sulla? 5. I remember that, when Octavius was consul, this place flowed (*pres. inf.*) with the blood of citizens. 6. There is no need of saying that Sulla avenged^d the cruelty of Marius's victory. 7. All these dissensions tended to the alteration of (changing) the form of government (*rēs pūblica*). 8. Did they not tend to the destruction of (destroying) the republic? 9. Do such dissensions tend to the preservation of (preserving) the city? 10. These men desired^d not a restoration of harmony, but the extermination of brave men. 11. This war is the most cruel within the memory of man. 12. The citizens could not (were not able) have withstood (*pres. inf.*) so great slaughter.

Complementary Infinitive, 109.

37. Chap. 11. 1. I wish you to preserve in your memory these triumphs of mine. 2. The speech of men will tend (*pertineō*) to prolong the memory of my consulship. 3. Less worthy [men] can be charmed with mute memorials of honor. 4. I know^d that the memory of my deeds will become established in the records of your literature. 5. There are two citizens in this city, one (46) of whom is dumb, the other silent. 6. I wish the boundaries of your empire to be set in the regions of the sky. 7. I hope that the seat of this same empire will be preserved (*use fore ut w. subj.*).

Second Periphrastic Conjugation, 128. Dative with Special Verbs, 71.
Passive of Intransitive Verbs used Impersonally, 101.

38. Chap. 12. 1. It is your (my, etc.) duty. 2. I am injured, you are injured, they are injured. 3. Those (*dat.*) who wage foreign wars do not have to live with those whom they have subdued. 4. My duty it was to see that you were not harmed. 5. Your duty it is to see that I am not harmed. 6. I have great support among good [citizens], and those who have secured it (which who have secured) for me will see that I am not harmed. 7. If all the assaults of domestic foes have been repelled from you, you must see that they be not (lest they be) turned against me. 8. What higher [step] is there to which (whither) I care (it pleases me) to ascend? 9. If you pray to yonder Jupiter, your guardian, you will be in perpetual peace. 10. We must not neglect the power of conscience.

CATILINE IV.

Genitive with Verbs of Memory, 88. Subjunctive: Potential, 167;
Deliberative, 164.

39. Chap. 1. 1. I am anxious about the dangers of the state. 2. Forgetful (*part.*) of these dangers, I think only of you and your families. 3. If my good will towards you is agreeable in your sorrows, you will not forget my misfortunes. 4. The condition of the consulship is that (*ut*) I should forget my own safety. 5. You are the man (he) whose (*dat.*) house has never been free from sorrow. 6. Why should I not endure much, provided that I remedy many evils? 7. I must endure much. 8. Why should

my couch be never secure from the danger of death? 9. Why should not this be the issue of my consulship that I may rescue all Italy from devastation? 10. If I have rescued the Vestal virgins from bitter outrage, I rejoice. 11. Why should Lentulus think his name is designed by fate for the overthrow of the republic?

Dative with Compounds, 64. Infinitive with Accusative after Verbs of Hoping, 114.

40. Chap. 2. 1. The slaughter of you all (77); the safety of us all. 2. In proportion as I deserve, according to my deserts. 3. Wherefore, conscript fathers, in the first place, cease to think about me. 4. Secondly, if anything happens (*fut. perf.*) to me, look out for my wife and children. 5. The gods, who preside over this city, will requite you according to your deserts. 6. You are not so (that) iron-hearted as (*qui*) not to be affected by the death of a brave man. 7. If anything happens to me, I hope the republic will take in its arms (embrace) that little boy of mine. 8. I hope that all will be safe. 9. Cicero hoped to die with a calm mind. 10. Consider all the storms that threaten, if you do not devote yourselves to the state. 11. No one is left to await (*ad. w. gerundive*) the issue of this day.

Ablative of Gerund and Gerundive, 93. Predicate Genitive of Possession, 82.

41. Chap. 3. 1. An honor which, etc.; to lay before the senate (for action), (for information). 2. More widely than is thought. 3. First you passed [a vote of] thanks to me, because by my diligence the conspiracy was discovered. 4. Secondly, you gave Lentulus and the rest into custody. 5. Lastly you decreed a thanksgiving in

my name. 6. It belongs to the consul to lay the matter before the senate. 7. Great madness is rife (*versor*) in the republic. 8. It is the consul's duty to crush the conspiracy. 9. You must determine^a before night what order to pass (what you may decree) about the punishment of the conspirators. 10. It is your duty to decide^a about the punishment. 11. I hope you will decide before night. 12. I did not by any means lay open this conspiracy by forbearance and procrastination (*ger.*). 13. You will not crush the conspiracy by compelling Lentulus to resign; by giving rewards to Volturcius. 14. Many men are implicated in this atrocious (so great) crime.

Mund Ablative with *dignus*, 8. Hortatory Subjunctive, 165. Predicate Nominative and Accusative, 118, 34.

42. Chap. 4. 1. Imprisonment for life; death has no terrors; that no one (lest any one). 2. Silanus is of the opinion (*cēnsēō*) that the death (*gen.*) penalty ought to be employed^a against bad citizens. 3. What do you determine about confiscating their goods. 4. Death^a is not a punishment, but a necessity of nature. 5. Cæsar thinks that death is not a punishment, but a rest from labors^a. 6. He thinks that imprisonment for life is the peculiar punishment for (of) infamous crime. 7. Has not death been appointed [as] a rest from toils and miseries? 8. I hope I shall find men (those) for whom death itself has no terrors. 9. Let these men be distributed among the free-towns. 10. Let us ordain that no one shall break their bonds. 11. Let it be ordained besides that (*ut*) their goods be confiscated. 12. Such crimes^a are worthy of imprisonment for life. 13. Let the punishment be worthy of the crime. 14. Are not these men worthy of

death? 15. It is inconsistent with (not of) the dignity of the free-towns to lighten their punishment.

Genitive with Interest, 85. Partitive Genitive, 81.

Quintus 43. Chap. 5. 1. Day before yesterday; I am inclined to think. 2. It is for Cæsar's interest to follow the popular course*. 3. It is for my (meā) interest to second (follow) the proposition of Gaius Cæsar. 4. I saw what was for your interest. 5. Cæsar's opinion* is a perpetual pledge of his good will. 6. We know that Gracchus was the proposer of the Sempronian law. 7. What is the difference between those who are truly popular and those who wish to be regarded as popular? 8. I am inclined to think that you wish to be popular. 9. I am inclined to think that you did not wish to consult for the public welfare. 10. More* (of) trouble is in store for Catiline. 11. But there will be less danger for you. 12. No one will hesitate to call the proposer of the Sempronian law popular. 13. The law* ordains that hereafter no one be consigned to darkness and chains. 14. The law ordained that the property of Lentulus should be confiscated. 15. The informers are worthy of great rewards.

Double Questions, 145. Participle Equivalent to Infinitive Clause, 124. Ablative with *Fruor*, 24.

44. Chap. 6. 1. Methinks I see; to inflict punishment on. 2. In the case of those men; a crime of such enormity. 3. The proposal of Silanus is far (by much) milder than Cæsar's. 4. It is for the interest of the state to punish a crime of such enormity. 5. Is there more* of cruelty or of mercy in punishing crime? 6. Methinks I see Cethegus revelling in your blood. 7. Methought I saw a slave killing my wife. 8. Should I not seem cruel

and hard-hearted if I did not kill the slave (54)? 9. If Lentulus is on the throne (reigning), then Catiline will come with an army. 10. Can we enjoy life when we see Lentulus on the throne? 11. May we (*dat.*) be permitted to enjoy this city in safety. 12. Because Lentulus hoped to be king (reign), for this reason I was the more severe against him. 13. If I do not inflict the severest punishment on him, I shall seem too lenient. 14. In the case of Lentulus, if we put him to death, shall we be regarded as cruel or merciful? 15. He aimed at (*agō ut*) murdering one by one the children of each one of you. 16. Was Cicero moved by a cruel (cruelty of) disposition or by extraordinary courtesy? 17. You, conscript fathers, have assigned to me the preservation of the state (*cf. attribuit nōs trucidandōs*).

Relative of Characteristic, 149, 154. Accusative of the Gerundive, 92.

45. Chap. 7. 1. Patriotism; since the founding of the city; every preparation has been made. 2. I have assistance enough to carry out the measures (those things) that you decide upon. 3. Every preparation and every provision have been made for preserving the common fortunes of all. 4. Not only (*cum*) has my diligence been very great, but (*tum*) the desire of the Roman people to retain imperial sway has been much greater. 5. The forum is the only place in which there is a sufficient guard. 6. Shall I mention the senators or the knights? 7. This is the only case in which knights and senators have one and the same feeling. 8. We see all having one and the same feeling. 9. These (*isti*) are the only men who cannot be reckoned in the number of citizens. 10. I

assure you that the whole multitude of free-born citizens is present. 11. May we enjoy the light and the common soil of our country.

Relative of Restriction or Proviso, 152. Sequence of Tenses, 160.

46. Chap. 8. 1. It is worth while. 2. The slaves are contributing to the common safety as much as they can. 3. There is no freedman, provided that he has obtained the privilege (fortune) of citizenship, who does not judge^a this to be his country. 4. There is no one of these men, who loves his country, whom liberty has not aroused to (ad) the defence of the city. 5. Is it worth while to tamper with the feelings of the poor^a and ignorant? 6. Their labor^a is maintained by the tranquillity of the state. | 7. There is no man so wretched in fortune as (156) not to desire the place of his daily toil to be safe^a. 8. If the slaves contributed as much as they could to the common safety, pray what would the freedmen have done? (cf. *quid . . . futurum fuit*). 9. If their daily gains are fostered by tranquillity, pray what would happen (167) to them in war? 10. There was no one, provided that he was fond of ease, who did not wish his couch to be safe.

Ablative of Manner, 10.

47. Chap. 9. 1. The lives of all the citizens; the decision must be made. 2. My life has been spared for the safety of the Roman people. 3. See to it (*prōvideō*) that (ut) my life may be spared. 4. Let all unite with mind and will, with heart and voice. 5. Citizens of all ranks stretch out their hands to the conscript fathers. 6. May that vestal (of Vesta) fire be eternal^a. 7. This day the decision must be made concerning the temples

and shrines of the gods. 8. Not always have you had leaders mindful of you and forgetful of themselves. 9. This day, for the first time (firstst) you behold all men of all ranks having one and the same feeling. 10. I do not outstrip you in zeal. 11. I have done my duty as consul (consular), with the greatest zeal.

Subjunctive of Concession, 163. Genitive and Accusative with Verbs of Emotion, 86.

48. Chap. 10. 1. Before I come back to the vote, I will say a few [words] about the great multitude of enemies^t that I have made. 2. If at some time they threaten me with death (death to me), I shall never repent of what I have done (my deeds). 3. For I have attained such glory as no one else (other) ever [did]. 4. Did Scipio repent of his victories? 5. Does Pompey repent of his exploits? 6. Grant that Scipio compelled Hannibal to depart out of Italy. 7. Grant that two cities are hostile to this republic. 8. Grant that Marius twice freed Italy from siege. 9. Is it a greater [thing] to destroy Carthage and Numantia than to save Rome? 10. I have taken care that you may have a place to come back to (whither you may return). 11. And yet in one respect (place) victories abroad (*adj.*) are better than victories at home (*adj.*). 12. Wherefore I have brought upon myself an eternal^l war with desperate citizens. 13. This harmony between (of) you and the knights can never be broken by any force.

Dative of Possessor, 67.

49. Chap. 11. 1. At his own peculiar risk, at the risk of himself alone. 2. I have a province, which I disregard. 3. Grant that I have refused a triumph, surely

you will remember my other marks of honor. 4. May you never repent of your decisions. 5. My little son (*dat.*) will have protection enough, if you will remember that he is *my* son. 6. I have preserved the dignity of the state at my own peculiar risk. 7. As long as I live (*fut.*) I will maintain whatever (those things which) you decide upon (*fut. perf.*). 8. By my own efforts (through myself), I will carry into effect your decrees. 9. You have a consul who will obey your decrees. 10. I commend to you the temples and shrines of the gods, which will have protection enough, if you decide^e with care and vigor.

ARCHIAS.

Dative of Purpose, 68.

Pract. 50. Chap. 1. 1. If anything . . . ; that no one (lest any one). 2. I do not deny that I have some (*aliquid*) talent. 3. I have had some experience in (*cf. in quā . . . versātum*) the practice of oratory (speaking). 4. In my boyhood these studies were not uncongenial to me (my boyhood did not shrink from, etc.). 5. I entered upon the study of oratory with Aulus Licinius for my master (*abl. abs.*). 6. May this voice, moulded by him, be for his safety. 7. Assuredly to him I owe my skill in speaking. 8. My training in the liberal arts ought to be (for) an advantage to him. 9. I, too, have another kind of intellectual endowment (a certain other power^e of mind). 10. Not even he is entirely devoted to this single pursuit. 11. Do you, perchance, wonder that I have said this?

Substantive Clause of Purpose, 141.

51. Chap. 2. 1. To be at variance with. 2. Does it seem strange to you that I am speaking in behalf of a poet? 3. It is not strange that before these highly educated (*superl.*) men I should adopt a new method of pleading (*dicō*). 4. This method of pleading will not be disagreeable to the praetor [who is], a very learned man. 5. I know that it is at variance with the custom of the courts. 6. I beg of you to grant me this indulgence. 7. I beg of you to speak freely about the pursuit of literature. 8. If Licinius is a citizen, he ought to be enrolled. 9. If he was not a citizen, he ought to have been enrolled. 10. Since he is a citizen, he ought not to be excluded from the list of citizens. 11. I shall cause you to think that he has been enrolled.

Locative Case, 116. Ablative of Place, 14.

52. Chap. 3. 1. As soon as; from boyhood; in boyhood. 2. In the towns and at Rome; to be highly honored (affected with great honor). 3. As soon as Archias devoted himself to writing, he quickly excelled all others. 4. In boyhood we devote ourselves to the study of composition (writing). 5. Archias had the good fortune (it happened to A.) to be born at Antioch, a once populous city. 6. At Tarentum he was presented with many rewards. 7. Greek arts were much (*multum*) cultivated in Italy. 8. When he was in Rome, a city full of learned men, Marius and Catulus were consuls. 9. Lucullus not only received him into his home [when he was] a youth, but also was intimate with [him in] his old age. 10. He caused (*perficiō*) the Luculli to think that he was worthy of their acquaintance.

Ablative of Quality, 18. Accusative of Limit, 30.

53. Chap. 4. 1. After a long interval; within sixty days; before citizenship was given. 2. When he had withdrawn from Sicily, he came into Italy. 3. Heraclea was a city [possessed] of the most favorable privileges. 4. Lucullus is [a man] of great authority. 5. Was he not [a person] of the greatest honesty? 6. Archias had come to Heraclea with Lucullus. 7. Since he declared his intention to the prætor within sixty days, he was enrolled. 8. When he departed from Heraclea, he came to Rome. 9. Lucullus knew that he was enrolled. 10. Many years before the burning* of the registry at Heraclea he had been enrolled at Rome. 11. Or do you not demand* the records? 12. Nay, rather you ask* for nothing but the records.

Ablative of Cause, 5.

54. Chap. 5. 1. Why is it that? — what reason is there why? 2. To conduct one's self as a citizen; up to that time. 3. All confidence in the records was destroyed. 4. Gabinius was not troubled at the erasure of names. 5. But Metellus was troubled at the erasure of a single name. 6. He was so careful (of such diligence) that he went to the prætor and said that he had found* one erasure. 7. Many ordinary men are possessed of no skill, [while] stage-performers enjoy the highest reputation for genius. 8. Why is it that the Neapolitans should bestow citizenship on ordinary men? 9. I have always wished to be a Neapolitan. 10. Since up to that time he had conducted himself as a citizen, he was rated according to our laws. 11. Such being the case, what reason is there why he should hesitate to make a will?

Conditional Sentences, 53, 54, 55. Deliberative Subjunctive, 164.

55. Chap. 6. 1. I am ashamed; he is ashamed. 2. Oratorical ability, power of oratory; of slight account. 3. I ask* of you why you are so charmed with Aulus Licinius. 4. Could our minds bear such a strain, if we did not relieve them? 5. If we did not cultivate our minds, we could not be supplied with material for speaking (what we may speak could not be supplied to us). 6. Why should you be ashamed, if you have devoted yourself to these studies? 7. I should be ashamed, if I had not devoted myself to them. 8. I assign as much (of) time to managing my own affairs as you [do] to early banquets (*put rel. clause first*). 9. Who would justly blame you, if you should assign some (*aliquid*) time to ball-playing? 10. If I had not tried to secure glory and honor, I should not have devoted myself to literature. 11. Why should I be ashamed, if I have exposed myself to so many struggles for your welfare? 12. If antiquity had not been full of examples, we should not have had so many portraitures of excellent men*.

Ablative of Means or Instrument, 11.

56. Chap. 7. 1. In my opinion; prosperity; adversity. 2. There have been famous men who were not trained in literature. 3. What I am to assert about those men may be relied upon (is certain). 4. We extol with praises those men whose valiant deeds (*plur. of virtūs*) have been the theme of history (handed down to letters). 5. Natural ability (nature) without learning has often been effectual in gaining glory (for glory). 6. Some one may ask (167): "What? Does learning without natural ability amount to much (avail much, *multum*)?" 7. Do

we seek pleasure alone from these pursuits? 8. If they did not nurture our youth, nevertheless they would, in my opinion, charm our old age.

Cum-Concessive, 61. Deliberative Subjunctive, 164.

57. Chap. 8. 1. On the spur of the moment; to contend with one another. 2. You ought to admire the skill and grace of Roscius, even though you are a rustic. 3. Who of you is so rude as not to (that he does not) admire skill and grace in others? 4. It seems as if he ought not to die at all (he seems, etc.). 5. But Roscius could not recite (*dicō*) a great number of verses on the spur of the moment. 6. We are told by (receive from) learned men that poets are inspired by an enthusiasm [that is] almost divine. 7. Shall we not love a man of such excellent skill and grace? 8. Shall I not defend Archias in every way? 9. Shall we not admire this sacred name of poet? 10. Does he not seem to be commended to us by some endowment of the gods themselves? 11. Are not you, gentlemen of the jury, moved by the voice of poets? 12. Though we admired Roscius, we love Archias. 13. Though I have spoken in this new way, nevertheless you have attended to me diligently.

Accusative with Infinitive, 31. Tenses of the Infinitive, 113.

58. Chap. 9. 1. By land and sea; the sinking of the fleet; to like to hear. 2. Whose voice do you like best to hear? 3. Archias has devoted all his talent to celebrating the glory of the Roman people. 4. When a young man, he touched upon the Cimbric campaign (*rēs*) of Gaius Marius. 5. Though Marius was rather rough (*comp.*) for these pursuits, still he was glad to

hear the Cimbric campaign celebrated in verse (*plur.*).
 6. They say* that Marius said* he was very glad to hear the voice of a poet celebrating his fame. 7. Shall we not love a man (him) by whose genius our deeds (those things which we have done) are celebrated? 8. Themistocles said that he liked to hear the voice of a poet. 9. The sinking of the fleet off Tenedos was celebrated by the genius of Archias. 10. Our fame is celebrated by those through whose genius the victories of our generals are extolled (*put the rel. clause first*).

Relative of Cause or Reason, 51. Adjectives as Nouns, 41.

59. Chap. 10. 1. You are greatly mistaken if you think Greek (*plur. neut.*) is read less (*adv.*) than Latin.
 2. Our glory and fame have extended as far as (to the same place whither) our arms have reached. 3. This our Archias writes of our achievements in Greek verse (*plur.*). 4. Fortunate are the Roman people in having (who have) found Archias as the herald of their fame. 5. O fortunate Alexander to have stood by the tomb of Achilles! 6. O fortunate young men to be able to read Latin! 7. When Pompey presented Theophanes with citizenship, the soldiers approved. 8. And so*, I suppose, if Archias had not been presented with citizenship by Lucullus, he could not have obtained (received) it from Sulla. 9. I will bestow a reward upon you, but on condition that you write nothing hereafter. 10. The genius and merit of Archias are worthy (*neut. plur.*, 38) of the greatest reward.

Accusative of Duration, 29.

60. Chap. 11. 1. All the best men,—every good man.
 2. In that city in which. 3. All the best men are influ-

enced by a desire for celebrity. 4. I confess* that I myself have for many years (*annus*) been influenced by a love of praise. 5. We know that Fulvius was influenced by a desire for fame, because he (who) consecrated to the Muses the spoils of Mars. 6. My own love of glory is perhaps too ardent, but yet it is an honorable [one]. 7. But I have never written treatises on the contempt of glory. 8. In a city in which poets are honored by generals, we ought* not to be averse to (shrink from) the welfare of poets. 9. Night and day the minds of all the best men are spurred by incentives to glory. 10. If glory be withdrawn (*abl. abs.*), what other thing is there for us to desire (which we may desire)?

Genitive of Quality, 78. Ablative of Quality, 18.

61. Chap. 12. 1. Narrow-minded, mean-spirited. 2. To take in good part; I am sure. 3. Are we so narrow-minded as to (who) think that everything is to die with us? 4. Do you not prefer to leave* a representation of your mind* rather than of your body? 5. You are not so mean-spirited as to wish to leave no representation of your virtues. 6. Wherefore, gentlemen of the jury, we beg* of you to preserve a man of such talent that he is sought after by the most distinguished men. 7. You ought to preserve one (him who is) of that class [of men] that are always considered sacred. 8. Wise men think that what we do in life is present to our consciousness after death. 9. I am sure that you will take in good part what I have said. 10. He who holds the court will take in good part what I have said that is foreign to court usage.

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

CATILINE. I.

62. Chaps. 1-3. 1. Pray how long, Catiline, shall you abuse our patience? Your plans¹ are all exposed. The consuls hold your whole conspiracy² in their grasp. They know³ what plans you adopt. The senate, too⁴, knows all these things, and yet you are alive. Alive? Nay more, you have come into the senate, plotting our destruction, and eager to lay waste the whole earth with fire⁵ and slaughter.

2. Once a mischievous citizen was slain⁶ by the Pontifex Maximus, but we, consuls, who have a decree⁷ of the senate against you, allow⁸ you to live. For twenty days already the decree⁹ has been shut up in the records, like a sword buried in its sheath,¹⁰ and yet you do not abandon¹¹ your audacious schemes.

3. I desire¹² to be merciful, but I do condemn myself¹³ for inactivity and negligence. You ought¹⁴ to have been put to death long ago; but I wish you to live

62. NOTE.—Do not forget to give careful attention to the always important matters of Order and Emphasis. See 74, 122.

¹ Lie open. — ² Bound fast. — ³ What (of) plan; ind. quest. — ⁴ Quo-que. — ⁵ Now the twentieth day. — ⁶ Pres. tense, 95. — ⁷ As if buried. — ⁸ And . . . not = neque. — ⁹ Use the abstract word "audacity." — ¹⁰ Observe Cicero's use of the acc. w. inf. where we might have the complementary inf. w. nom., *esse clāmāns*. — ¹¹ See 87. — ¹² Perf. of oportet. — ¹³ Pres. inf.

as long as there is¹⁴ any¹ one¹⁵ who ventures to defend you.

4. But, believe me, many men are watching you,¹⁶ although you know it not, and not even a private house can keep within its walls¹ the voice of your conspiracy. You are beset on every hand. You can do nothing¹⁷ that I do not immediately¹⁸ find out.

63. Chaps. 4-6. 1. Did you not come into Læca's house¹ 'night before last? Are there not here in the senate certain [men] who were with you? O immortal gods, ²where in the world are we? Here, here, in this most venerable council³ in the world, are [some] ⁴who are ⁵partners in your folly and wickedness⁶.

2. Two Roman knights promised ⁷to kill⁸ me that very night, but I discovered⁹ the ¹⁰treacherous design, and when they came in the morning ¹¹to greet me, I shut them out. ¹²Such being the case, Catiline, depart from the city. I shall be relieved of great fear, provided that we ¹³get rid of this dreadful curse of the republic.

3. Why have I not yet ordered Catiline to be put to death? Why has not the consul¹⁴ ordered the public enemy¹⁵ to go into exile? Why has not Catiline of his own accord gone from a city where¹⁶ there is no man ¹⁷who does not fear and ¹⁸hate him?

4. Disgrace and dishonor cling to¹⁹ his reputation. He has heaped crime upon²⁰ crime. He has attempted²¹ to

62. ¹⁴ Shall be. — ¹⁵ Rel. of char., 149. — ¹⁶ Not knowing; part. expressing concession. — ¹⁷ Cf. n. 15.

63. ¹ On the former night. — ² Follow the text. — ³ Of. — ⁴ Rel. of char. — ⁵ Sharers of. — ⁶ See 114. — ⁷ Insidiab. — ⁸ Supine, 169. — ⁹ Since which things are so. — ¹⁰ Escape; subj. of proviso w. dum modo, 73. — ¹¹ Contrasted words are often put close together. — ¹² In which. — ¹³ Repeat nēmō qui without conj. — ¹⁴ In. — ¹⁵ By.

put to death many leading men of the state, and to overwhelm the city with fire^a and slaughter.

64. Chaps. 7-9. 1. Pray how¹ can you bear it that² no one out of this great³ throng saluted you when you came into the senate? Do you wait for the reproach of words⁴ when you are overwhelmed by the stern judgment of silence? ⁵If my acquaintances did not greet me, I should prefer to avoid their sight and presence.

2. You do not reverence the authority of your country, which is the common parent of us all. For a long^a time you ⁶have thought^a of nothing but her death. ⁷It seems that no design can be formed against her without you. This⁸ must not be borne.

3. Ought⁹ you not then to go away into exile? Do you demand^a a decree^a of the senate? I shall not ¹⁰put the question to the senate, and yet I will ¹¹let you know what the senate thinks^a of you. Begone from the city, Catiline. Do you not see that the senate is silent? ¹²Silence gives consent.

4. ¹³If I had ordered that sterling man, Marcus Marcellus, to go into exile, the senate would with ¹³perfect justice have laid ¹⁴violent hands upon me. ¹⁵O that you would go into exile! O that you would separate yourself from good citizens!

65. Chaps. 10-13. 1. There are some in this body, conscript fathers, who think^a that I should be acting

64. ¹ With what mind, 10. — ² Quod; put this clause first. — ³ *See* great. — ⁴ Voice. — ⁵ Condition, third form, 55. — ⁶ Pres. ind. — ⁷ No design seems to be able, etc., 129. — ⁸ Which. — ⁹ Dēbeō. — ¹⁰ Referō. — ¹¹ Make that you know. — ¹² While they are silent, they approve. — ¹³ Best right. — ¹⁴ Force and hands. — ¹⁵ Cf. utinam . . . duint, and see 166.

cruelly and tyrannically, 'if I should punish' Catiline with death'. They do ²not even believe that a conspiracy has been formed. But my country seems to condemn me for³ inactivity, 'in that I ⁴allow that gladiator to live a single hour.

2. 'Methinks she is even now reproaching me ⁷for neglecting the safety of the citizens. If I should permit' Catiline to go from the city to the camp of Manlius, as⁸ he purposes, no one will be so⁹ stupid ¹⁰as not to admit' that he is no longer a citizen.

3. If he takes with him his whole band of ruined and desperate men, the root and seed of all evils will be stamped out and destroyed. ¹⁰For a long time the city has been involved in these dangers, but ¹¹in some way or other ¹²all evils have come to maturity in the time of my consulship.

4. Bad men are plotting against the consul in his own house, besieging' the Senate-house with swords [in their hands, and] preparing torches ¹³to burn' the city. ¹⁴If they all depart, and follow Catiline ¹⁵out of the city, you will see the whole conspiracy ¹⁶laid open, and not only that, but also crushed forever.

65. ¹ Here the mood and tense are the same as in dir. disc., 54, 56. — ² Nō . . . quidem. — ³ Of. — ⁴ Quod. Be ready to give a reason for the mood of the verb in this clause; see 49. — ⁵ Give . . . the use of one hour for living. — ⁶ She seems to me to reproach, 129. — ⁷ Because I neglect; see note 4. — ⁸ Whither. — ⁹ Relative clause of result, 156. — ¹⁰ See 95. — ¹¹ I know not in what way. — ¹² Cf. omnium scelerum . . . mātūrītās . . . ērūpit. — ¹³ Ad w. gerundive. — ¹⁴ What time is referred to in this conditional sentence? — ¹⁵ See 15. — ¹⁶ Not only laid open but also crushed.

CATILINE II.

66. Chaps. 1-5. 1. At last, fellow-citizens, he who 'has long been plotting the ruin' of the state within the very walls' of the city, Lucius Catiline, that vile corrupter of youth, whom all good [citizens] fear,' has been driven out of the city, which seems to me to rejoice and exult that² it has 'rid itself of so' deadly a foe.

2. If there be any' one of you⁴ who asks' why I allowed' him to depart, and did not rather arrest [him] and even put [him] to death, remember that there are many who do not believe that there is a conspiracy. ⁵My desire was to force⁶ him from secret plots to open marauding. ⁷This object I have now attained.

3. When he found' that I knew' all his plans, he took fright and ran away. Now, at last, there can be no one ⁸who does not believe what I reported, no one ⁹to defend Catiline. I ¹⁰could wish indeed that all his boon-companions had followed him.

4. But these remain. ¹¹Fortunate will be the republic, glorious the renown of my consulship, if only the whole gang follow¹² their leader out of the city. ¹³Then there would be no one ¹⁴for us to fear', for such¹⁵ an army of profligates as¹⁶ Catiline has gathered together is not to be feared.

66. ¹See 95. — ²Quod; see Ex. 65, n. 4. — ³Cast up. — ⁴Vestrum. 121. — ⁵I wished. — ⁶Coniciō. — ⁷Which [thing]. — ⁸Cf. qui quae ego dēferrem nōn crēderent in chap. ii., and note change of tense. — ⁹Rel. clause of characteristic; so also the preceding clause. — ¹⁰Potential subj., 167. — ¹¹Use the exclamatory phrase, 28. — ¹²Fut. perf. ¹³A condition is implied in the word "then," which = "if that were so," 57. — ¹⁴Whom we should fear. — ¹⁵Tantus . . . quantus.

67. Chaps. 6-9. 1. But there are some who ask 'whether I drove Catiline into exile or not. How² can it be said that I drove him into exile, when³ all the senators know⁴ that he has entered upon war, that he has sent to the camp 'of Manlius arms and military standards, and even his silver eagle? [Those] who 'make this assertion, who believe that he is an innocent man, and I a most cruel tyrant, that banish men by threats and force, are attempting to raise⁶ a storm of odium against me.

2. 'But what would these same men, who assert that Catiline has gone into exile at⁸ Massilia, say if he should turn his course⁹ from flight and exile to a career of crime and war? What if he should within three days command an army of the enemy? What if he should prefer to be killed 'in partisan warfare rather¹⁰ than live an exile?

3. It seems 'necessary' for me to speak now about the classes of men from which the forces of Catiline are procured. First⁴, there are those rich men who are 'deeply in debt, and who expect from Catiline a new deal, by which their large properties may be saved'. Another class is composed of men who expect to gain power¹³ by the very confusion of the state. Then there are certain of Sulla's colonists who have fallen deeply in debt themselves, and are forcing some needy countrymen into an expectation of [a renewal of] the old plunderings.

67. ¹ Cf. *fuiisset necne*, and observe that "whether" is not there expressed. — ² *Quō modō*. — ³ *Cum*-causal, 50. — ⁴ Adj. — ⁵ *Say this*. — ⁶ *Excitō*. — ⁷ Cf. the sentence (chap. vii.) *sed cum sint hominēs . . . dicerent*, and note change in form of the condition. — ⁸ *To*. — ⁹ Use the part. — ¹⁰ Expressed in the word for "prefer." — ¹¹ *That it must be spoken by me*; begin the sentence with *nunc dē*, etc. — ¹² *In great debt*. — ¹³ *The state itself being confused*.

68. **Chaps. 10-13.** 1. Since this is so¹, fellow-citizens, I have so managed affairs that, even if Catiline should make raids upon the colonies and free-towns, they can easily be defended. Finally, I cannot forget that those whom Catiline has left² in the city are our enemies, ¹and that they should be warned again and again ²not to ³make any stir in the city.

2. To these men I say, “Be assured that the consuls are vigilant, that they have provided a sufficient guard⁴ for the city, [and] that the citizens have been warned to defend their homes with sentinels and guards. If you make the slightest attempt against your country, I shall immediately discover it.”

3. We are supplied with everything⁵ that⁶ Catiline lacks⁷. On one side are your consuls and generals, on the other, that worn-out and wounded gladiator; on one side the flower and strength⁸ of all Italy, on the other, a gang of shameless and indecent profligates; on this side the cities of your colonists, on that, the wooded heights of Catiline.

4. In a contest of this kind, who can doubt that⁷ the immortal gods will defend ⁸in person this fair city against the impious attacks of unprincipled men? Do you,⁹ then, fellow-citizens, enter upon this war, relying not on human devices,¹⁰ but on the gods themselves. ¹¹Under my guidance no good man shall perish, but all villany shall be crushed.

68. ¹Who should, etc., second periph. conj. — ²Neg. purpose, 139. — ³Move themselves. — ⁴Fut. imper. of *sciō*. — ⁵All things. — ⁶Abl., 16. — ⁷Quin w. pres. subj., 158. — ⁸Praesens. — ⁹To be expressed because emphatic. — ¹⁰Abl., 9. — ¹¹Do not try to think of a word for “under”; translate the thought.

CATILINE III.

69. **Chaps. 1-5.** 1. Fellow-citizens,¹ the republic is safe*. Your wives, your children*, and your homes* have, through my efforts, been rescued² from fire* and sword, and restored² to you. And, because³ I know* that you are waiting ⁴to learn* ⁵what has taken place since Catiline ⁶a few days ago burst out of the city, I will lay before you the whole matter.

2. The leaders who remained in the city ⁷tried to tamper with the ambassadors from Gaul, and, as⁸ they were about to return to Gaul, gave them a letter of⁹ instructions for Catiline.

3. When¹⁰ I found* out that they were ¹¹laying this plot, I saw that the opportunity was offered me ¹²of getting such a grasp of the whole conspiracy that both you and the senate might clearly comprehend¹³ it. Therefore the Allobroges and Volturcius were arrested and brought back to the city.

4. Although ¹⁴it was the opinion of many distinguished men ¹⁵that I should open the letters before submitting¹⁶ them to the senate, I kept the seals unbroken. After Volturcius had disclosed* what¹⁷ he knew,¹⁸ and the Gauls had given their evidence, the documents were brought forward.

69. ¹ Usual position of the vocative? — ² For agreement of the part., see 38. — ³ Quoniam, 49. — ⁴ Not inf. — ⁵ Ind. quest. — ⁶ See 175. — ⁷ Imperfect, 99. — ⁸ When. — ⁹ And. — ¹⁰ Ut. — ¹¹ Do not try to think of a word for "laying"; see 26. — ¹² That I might so² grasp. — ¹³ For agreement of the verb, see 45. — ¹⁴ It pleased. — ¹⁵ Acc. w. inf. — ¹⁶ Deferre; informal ind. disc., 107. — ¹⁷ Those [things] which. — ¹⁸ Subj. by attraction, 162.

5. Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, [each] identified his hand and seal. The letters were read. Lentulus, ¹⁹on being asked^a by the Gauls whether he had ²⁰not said something to²¹ them about firing the city, though at first^a he denied his guilt,^a a while afterwards confessed^a it.

70. Chaps. 6-8. 1. After the evidence had all been set forth, the senate 'passed a decree against nine of² the conspirators, that they should be ³put under guard, and, ⁴because Lentulus was a prætor, it was decided^a that he should first^a resign his office, so that there might be no ⁵scruples to prevent his being punished^a.

2. ⁶A vote of thanks^a to me was passed, because I had driven Catiline from the city. And^a also the senate decreed a thanksgiving to the immortal gods in my name, because I had not only managed the ⁷affairs of state successfully, but had even saved the state.

3. Now there is ⁸no longer anything ⁹for us to fear. As long as Catiline was in the city, ¹⁰we had everything to fear; for he was so^a active, so bold, so crafty, so alert in villany, that we could have met and thwarted all his designs [only] with the greatest difficulty.

4. And yet, fellow-citizens, ¹¹it almost seems as if the immortal gods themselves had managed all these important affairs by their own will and power^a. For, surely, ¹²it does not belong to human wisdom to have foreseen all that has happened^a in our consulship.

69. ¹⁹ Use part. — ²⁰ Said (loquor) nothing. — ²¹ With.

70. ¹ Censeō. — ² Ex. — ³ Delivered into custody. — ⁴ Order: it was decided that (ut) Lentulus, because he, etc. — ⁵ Cf. religiō . . . quō minus, and see 140. — ⁶ Cf. grātiae . . . aguntur. — ⁷ Rēs publica; in this clause imitate bene gestā . . . cōservātā rē publicā. — ⁸ Nihil iam. — ⁹ Rel. clause. — ¹⁰ All [things] were to be feared by us. — ¹¹ The gods seem, etc., 129. — ¹² It is not of, 78.

71. Chaps. 9-12. 1. ¹Under the guidance of the immortal gods, I² resisted those men who attempted³ to set fire to the temples and shrines, and brought to light everything that they had planned against your safety. The gods, then, are worthy of all⁴ honor ⁵for saving the city from slaughter and fire and bloodshed.

2. ⁶If I should say that I had done these things alone, without the help⁷ of the gods, I should be ⁸beside myself. ⁹Does it not seem to have happened¹⁰ providentially that Lentulus was so foolish¹¹ as to intrust the letters to Gauls, who, though they ¹²might have kept silent, nevertheless, of their own accord, offered us the proofs of Catiline's guilt¹³?

3. In return for my important¹⁴ services, fellow-citizens, I ask¹⁵ for no mute memorial of praise, but that my deeds may be cherished in your memories.¹⁶ But¹⁷ since I must live with those¹⁸ I have subdued, I hope that the protection ¹⁹afforded by good citizens will be secured to me forever.

4. ²⁰There is no need²¹ of saying that there is such²² dignity ²³in the republic that it will always defend me, who have voluntarily offered²⁴ myself to all [sorts of] dangers for your safety, from the assaults²⁵ of intestine foes.

71. ¹ See Ex. 68, n. 11. — ² To be expressed. Cicero had no hesitation in emphasizing the first personal pronoun. — ³ Greatest. — ⁴ Rel. clause; expressing what idea? — ⁵ Begin *Quae ego si.* — ⁶ Taken in mind. — ⁷ Put the main clause last; begin with "That Lentulus," etc., which is a subst. clause of result, 157. — ⁸ Form adj. from adv. *dōmenter.* — ⁹ Were able to keep silent. — ¹⁰ So great. — ¹¹ Sing. — ¹² Supply the rel. *whom.* — ¹³ In. — ¹⁴ It need not to be said. — ¹⁵ That. — ¹⁶ Put the phrase "in the republic" between "that" and "dignity." — ¹⁷ Have a good reason for the mood by which you translate this verb.

CATILINE IV.

72. Chaps. 1-4. 1. Conscript fathers, you know that ¹I am never free from the danger of death either in the Forum or in the Senate-house, or ²in my own home, or even in this seat of honor; but yet, whatever fate awaits³ me, I shall endure it with equanimity,⁴ provided that by my efforts safety is secured to you and to the Roman people.

2. For why should I not rejoice to have rescued you, your wives, and your children from slaughter, and the Vestal virgins from bitter outrage, even if the immortal gods should will that⁵ I am to suffer⁶ all pains and hardships, and even death itself?

3. Yesterday I asked ⁷for your judgment about the fact, and ⁸for your decision about the penalty. To-day, before night, we must decide⁹ what ¹⁰is to be done about the accused. For this mischief, which has spread further ¹¹than is generally supposed, can by no means be checked by ¹²forbearance and procrastination.

4. ¹³It is the opinion of Decimus Silanus that the conspirators should be punished¹⁴ with death, while¹⁵ Gaius Cæsar holds¹⁶ that death was not appointed by the gods as¹⁷ a punishment, but as a rest from¹⁸ toil and misery; and therefore he recommends¹⁹ confiscation of property and imprisonment ²⁰for life.

72. ¹ Order: *neither . . . nor etc., am I ever free.* — ² Not in w. abl. — ³ Pass. of *prōponō*. — ⁴ Two words. — ⁵ Ut. — ⁶ *What you thought.* — ⁷ *What you decided.* — ⁸ Pass. periph. conj. — ⁹ *Than opinion.* — ¹⁰ Use *gerunds*, 93. — ¹¹ *Silanus decides, cōnseō* foll. by acc. w. inf. — ¹² *Autem.* — ¹³ *Intellegō.* — ¹⁴ *For the sake of.* — ¹⁵ *Of.* — ¹⁶ *Orders.* — ¹⁷ *Sempiternus.*

73. Chaps. 5-7. 1. The proposal of Gaius Cæsar is ¹that of one [who is] consulting for the safety of the people, and is, as it were, a hostage for² his perpetual good-will towards the state. No one can doubt³ what he thinks about the whole case who voted a reward⁴ to the informer and thanks to the investigator; and who, [though] a very mild and gentle person, consigns Lentulus to perpetual darkness and chains.

2. Wherefore, if you adopt the proposal of Silanus, I shall not fear⁵ the charge of cruelty, for what cruelty can there be ⁶in punishing with death a man who is in no sense⁶ a citizen, but is an enemy of the republic? The proposer of the Sempronian law⁷ himself was put to death by command of the people.

3. When I see⁸ ⁹in my mind's eye the city falling in ruin, the ¹⁰wretched heaps of unburied citizens, and Cethegus revelling in your blood, I cannot think¹¹ about mercy and compassion towards the guilty [wretches] who have wished to murder¹² us, and to set up the race of the Allobroges on the ruins¹³ of the city.

4. And¹⁴ now, lest some one may ¹⁵be apprehensive ¹⁶that there is not help¹⁶ enough ¹⁷to carry out ¹⁸the measures that you ¹⁹decide upon to-day, [I will say that] every preparation has been made. The Roman people ²⁰have aimed to give me all the assistance²¹ I want.²²

73. ¹ *Of him* (ille). — ² *Of*. — ³ For the order, cf. the sentence beginning *iam hōc*, chap. v. — ⁴ In w. gerundive. — ⁵ *Modus*. — ⁶ *In mind*. — ⁷ Follow the text: *wretched and unburied heaps*. — ⁸ *Cōgitō*. — ⁹ *Traces*. — ¹⁰ *Vereor*. — ¹¹ "That not" after a verb of fearing = ? See 142. — ¹² *Ad w. gerundive*. — ¹³ *Those* [things]. — ¹⁴ Not pres. — ¹⁵ *Agō ut*. — ¹⁶ Supply "which." — ¹⁷ Why subjunctive?

74. Chaps. 8-11. 1. It is ¹worth while to recognize the zeal² of all citizens of all ranks. But why should I mention them? For their own interests³ stimulate them to defend their country. Even the slaves, ⁴if only they are in a tolerable condition of servitude, contribute all⁵ they can to the safety and tranquillity of the state.

4. 2. And the poor⁶ and ignorant, ⁷although Lentulus ⁸tried to tamper with them, almost outstrip you in patriotism.⁸ Indeed, those who ⁹are dependent on their daily¹⁰ gains¹⁰ in the shops,—since, ¹¹when the shops are closed their gains are diminished,—have no desire to follow the fortunes of men who are trying to overthrow the very foundations of the state.

3. Such being the case, conscript fathers, see to it ¹²that you ¹³do not fail¹³ in your duty to those whose help¹⁴ has never failed you. Our common country is beset by the torches and weapons of an impious conspiracy, and ¹⁵upon you rests the decision whether ¹⁶all that we see about us shall stand, or the whole republic be destroyed.

4. ¹⁷I may lose my life, for I have undertaken eternal¹⁷ war against the enemies of the republic; but the memory of my deeds will remain. I have ever been mindful of you and forgetful of myself; and I shall not hesitate to execute your decrees, even if the violence of wicked men shall threaten¹⁸ me with death.

74. ¹ The price of labor. — ² Acts of zeal, plur. of studium. — ³ Rēs. — ⁴ Who are in; rel. clause of proviso, 152. — ⁵ As much as. — ⁶ Rel. clause of concession, 150. — ⁷ Imp. subj. — ⁸ Love of country. — ⁹ Are sustained by. — ¹⁰ Sing. — ¹¹ Abl. abs. — ¹² Neg. purpose. — ¹³ Are not wanting to. — ¹⁴ You must decide; impers. — ¹⁵ All these things, not omnia haec. — ¹⁶ Grant that I lose; cf. sit Scipiō clārus, and see 163. — ¹⁷ Death to me.

ARCHIAS.

75. Chaps. 1-5. 1. Aulus Licinius Archias was born of a noble family at Antioch, a city² once populous and wealthy, and abounding in men³ of the highest learning. In boyhood he was trained in polite learning, and afterwards, having devoted himself to writing, he was thought worthy of the acquaintance and hospitality of many persons both in Italy and Greece.

2. When he had come to Rome, while still a young man, he became acquainted with many distinguished men. Not only was his acquaintance cultivated by those who could furnish him with the noblest⁹ subjects for his pen, but also by those who were eager to listen to him.

3. Although he had had a domicile in Rome for many years, and afterwards had been enrolled as a citizen at Heraclea, a city¹¹ having the most favorable privileges and treaty-rights, he was accused by a certain¹² Gratius, under the Papian Law, on the ground that he was not a Roman citizen.

4. Cicero pleaded the cause of his friend before the court, and easily proved by the evidence of Lucullus and of the Heracleian deputies that Archias was a Roman citizen under the law of Silvanus and Carbo. A large part of his oration is devoted¹⁴ to celebrating the praises of literature.

75. ¹ Abl. of origin, 20. — ² Abl. in app. w. the loc. Antiochiaë. — ³ Most learned. — ⁴ [As a] boy. — ⁵ A cum-clause. — ⁶ Even then. — ⁷ Cōgnōscō. — ⁸ Change to the act. — ⁹ Greatest. — ¹⁰ Not literal. — ¹¹ Cf. n. 2. — ¹² Quidam. — ¹³ Quod. — ¹⁴ Dēdō.

76. **Chapa. 6-9.** 1. Some one ¹may ask why I am so greatly charmed with these studies. Because ²they are ³adapted to all times, all ages, and all places; because they relieve my mind [when it is] weary with the din and strife ⁴of the Forum; because by means of them this ⁵oratorical ability ⁶is improved; and because I am able ⁷to study the portrayals of eminent men, which authors have left us in their books. Setting these ⁸examples before me, I can educate my mind ⁹and judgment by the very contemplation of excellent men.

2. Do you ask whether ⁹all our great commanders have been trained in literature? Not all; for there have been men of such pre-eminent ¹⁰natural ability that, even without [the aid of] learning, they ¹¹have shown themselves not only brave and wise, but well-balanced and dignified. But it is, nevertheless, certain that learning ¹²is of *great* assistance ¹³in the cultivation of character. ¹⁴

3. ¹⁵Let the men of Colophon claim¹⁶ Homer for their own; this Archias ¹⁷belongs to us, ¹⁸by his own desire and by our laws. His voice we ¹⁹like to hear, because he celebrates ²⁰the name and fame of the Roman people. Grant that our own Ennius was ²¹dear to the elder Africanus; is not Archias ²²dearly loved by that distinguished general, Lucius Lucullus, who opened Pontus to the Roman people and routed the innumerable forces of the Armenians?

76. ¹ Potential subj., 167. — ² Quia, 49. — ³ Of; what gen.? — ⁴ Adj. — ⁵ Express by two nouns. — ⁶ Crēscō. — ⁷ Intueor. — ⁸ Which; put first. — ⁹ Use -ne. — ¹⁰ Nātūrā. — ¹¹ Exstō. — ¹² Aids much. — ¹³ Not the abl. — ¹⁴ Virtūs. — ¹⁵ Cf. sit . . . sānctum . . . nōmen. — ¹⁶ Is ours. — ¹⁷ Abl. "in accordance with," 3. — ¹⁸ Gladly hear. — ¹⁹ Is there any reason for putting this verb in the subj.? — ²⁰ Exceedingly.

77. Chaps. 10-12. 1. Alexander the Great had with him many historians of his exploits, for he knew that, ¹if he had no one ²to be the herald of his valor, his name ³would be buried in the same tomb that ⁴should cover his body. And so our own "Magnus" awarded a prize to the historian of his achievements, Theophanes of Mytilene.

2. Sulla bestowed citizenship upon many Spaniards; and would he have rejected Archias, ⁵if he had sought [his favor]? He who was so ⁶eager ⁷to have his actions celebrated in verse that he lent an ear to the poor poets of Cordova would not, I suppose, have sought ⁸for the genius of Archias.

3. It must be admitted ⁹that even ⁹those philosophers who write treatises ¹⁰on the contempt of glory are themselves, ⁹nevertheless, influenced by the love of praise; and, in fact, ¹¹the best men are most attracted by glory. I do not hesitate to confess ¹²to you that I myself ⁹desire no other reward ¹³for my toils and dangers in your behalf than the eternal ¹⁴heralding of my virtues.

4. Wherefore, since Archias ¹⁵has ¹²done honor in his verse to the achievements of the Roman people, and since he is ¹³possessed of such a genius that he is courted by our most distinguished ¹⁶men, I entreat ¹⁴you, gentlemen of the jury, ¹⁷to receive him under your protection, so that he may seem to be relieved by your humanity rather than injured by your severity.

77. ¹ If no one = *unless some one*. — ² Not inf. — ³ Use fore ut w. subj., 75. — ⁴ In ind. disc. — ⁵ Use part. or clause w. si. — ⁶ Usque eo. — ⁷ [It] to be written about his deeds. — ⁸ The conclusion of a conditional sentence; what is the condition? — ⁹ Ipse. — ¹⁰ De w. gerundive. — ¹¹ Optimus quisque. — ¹² Honored. — ¹³ Abl. of quality. — ¹⁴ Petō &.

PART III.
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77. Chaps. 10-12. 1. Alexander the Great had with him many historians of his exploits, for he knew that, ¹if he had no one ²to be the herald of his valor, his name ³would be buried in the same tomb that ⁴should cover his body. And so our own "Magnus" awarded a prize to the historian of his achievements, Theophanes of Mytilene.

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PART III.
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ROMAN FORUM (from a recent photograph)

GRAMMATICAL REVIEW.

NOTE. — The references are to the Grammatical Index, p. 205.

Predicate Nominative, 118. Two Accusatives, same person or thing (pred. acc.), 34. Two Accusatives, person and thing, 35. Two Accusatives with Compounds, 36. Apposition, 48.

1. 1. Athens was formerly regarded as¹ the inventress² of all ³branches of learning. 2. The Romans congratulated themselves⁴ because Cicero was elected consul. 3. Cicero when¹ prætor advocated the Manilian law; when¹ consul he crushed the conspiracy of Catiline. 4. The ancient⁵ Persians regarded the sun as the only god. 5. Cæsar leads all his cavalry over the bridge. 6. Cæsar ⁶when it came his turn, being asked his opinion⁷, spoke ⁶to the following effect. 7. For I have not concealed from you the discourse of Titus Ampius. 8. Two most powerful cities, Carthage and Numantia, were destroyed by Scipio. 9. Archias came to Rome ⁷in the consulship of Marius and Catulus. 10. Alexander the Great founded two cities in India; one⁸ he called Nicæa, the other⁸ Bucephale, from⁹ the name of his horse. 11. The envoys demand back from Verres the statue⁹ of Ceres and Victory. 12. Cæsar hastened through the whole Picenian territory.

1. ¹ Omit. — ² Plur. — ³ Plur. of *doctrina*. — ⁴ Dat. — ⁵ *When it was come* (101) *to him*. — ⁶ *Words of this kind*. — ⁷ Express idiomatically. — ⁸ See 46. — ⁹ Ex.

Infinitive as Subject and Predicate, 111. Infinitive as Object, 110.
Complementary Infinitive, 109. Subject of the Infinitive, 31.

2. 1. To labor is to pray. 2. Wherefore I have determined^a to prepare no defence ¹with regard to my new purposes; [yet] I have resolved, ²though conscious of no guilt^b, to offer an explanation. 3. Our ancestors wished the bodies of young men to be strengthened by toil. 4. This is characteristic^c of a well-regulated mind, both to rejoice at ⁴what is good and to grieve at the opposite. 5. We desire^d not so [much] to seem, as to be, good.^e 6. It is a wrong^f to bind a Roman citizen, a crime^g to scourge [one], almost^h parricide to killⁱ [one]. 7. ⁶Archias had the good fortune to surpass all ⁷in the fame of his genius. 8. You, Catiline, ought^j to be put to death. 9. My voice ought to be first^k in public affairs. 10. I desire to be gentle.^l 11. If you love^m me, if you wishⁿ to be loved by me, send me^o a letter. 12. Now I neither care^p to live^q, nor may^r I die without disgrace. 13. You may go.

Tenses of the Infinitive, 113. Accusative with Infinitive, 31.

Indirect Discourse, 106. Historical Infinitive, 112.

3. 1. Catiline sent letters to most of the ex-consuls, [saying] that, ¹as he was beset by false accusations, he yielded to fortune, and ²was going into exile at^s Massilia. 2. Cethegus said that his associates were wasting great

2. ¹In. — ²From (ex) no consciousness of (dē) guilt. — ³Proprius. In what other way may this be expressed? See 78. — ⁴Good things. Why would not bonis alone do? — ⁵What does this agree with? — ⁶It happened to Archias to surpass. — ⁷Abl. of spec., 21. — ⁸Oportet. — ⁹This may be expressed in two ways. — ¹⁰Ad mē. — ¹¹It pleases me. — ¹²Licet.

3. ¹Participle. — ²Pres. inf. — ³To, 30.

opportunities ⁴by hesitation and delay⁵: that in such danger there was need of action,⁶ not of deliberation.⁶ 3. He found⁷ that the consuls had started for Dyrrachium⁷ with a large part of the army⁸, [and] that Pompey was staying at Brundisium⁸ with his cohorts. 4. Cæsar told⁹ them that he had aimed at no extraordinary honor, but ¹⁰had waited for the legal time for being a candidate for the consulship, and had been content with what¹¹ was open to all the citizens. 5. The envoys report to Cæsar that they are aware that the Roman people are¹² divided into two parties, but that ¹³it belongs neither to their own judgment nor to their own powers to decide which¹⁴ party has¹⁵ the better cause. 6. About the ¹⁶first of June Catiline ¹⁷began to address individuals; he exhorted some, he tampered with others; he showed his own resources, the unprepared [state of the] republic, [and] the great rewards of the conspiracy.

Adjectives: Agreement with Nouns of Different Genders, 33;
as Nouns, 41; as Adverbs, 42; Denoting a Part, 39.

4. 1. You have all orders, all men,¹ and the whole² Roman people ¹with one and³ the same feeling. 2. We seem to remember the past, to hope for the future.³ 3. Labor⁴ and⁵ pleasure, [though] dissimilar ⁶in their nature, are bound together⁴ by ⁵a kind of natural association. 4. We say that ⁶folly, rashness, injustice, and intemperance

3. ⁴ Abl. of gerund, 93. — ⁵ *Postponing the day.* — ⁶ Perf. part., 13. — ⁷ Acc. of limit, 30. — ⁸ Locative, 116. — ⁹ Doce⁵; use the pres.

¹⁰ *The legal time of the consulship being waited for, etc.* — ¹¹ *Et quod.*

¹² Remember that *populum* is sing. — ¹³ *It is of*, gen. of quality, 78. —

¹⁴ *Which (of the two).* — ¹⁵ Pres. subj.; why? — ¹⁶ See 159. — ¹⁷ Hist. inf.

4. ¹ *Thinking one and the same [thing].* — ² *Reliquus.* — ³ Abl. of spec., 21. — ⁴ *Among themselves.* — ⁵ *Quidam.* — ⁶ For connectives see 60.

ought to be shunned.⁷ 5. To Catiline, [even] from his youth, ⁸intestine wars, slaughter, rapine, and civil discord were pleasing. 6. ⁹When the opportunity was offered, Afranius leads out his forces and stations them on the middle of the hill. 7. The Gauls compel travellers to stand even ¹⁰against their will. 8. I have done more good¹¹ to-day unwittingly than [I] ever [did] before this day intentionally.¹² 9. Spain ¹³was the last^a of all the provinces to be thoroughly¹⁴ subdued. 10. At daybreak the top of the mountain was held by Labienus.

Relative Pronouns: Agreement, 43; Antecedent in Relative Clause, 148; Position of Relative Clause, 153. Demonstrative Pronouns, 132.

5. 1. We are deaf in those languages that we do not understand^a. ¹and they are innumerable. 2. Mummius destroyed Corinth, ²a city which at that time was the most splendid in³ Greece. 3. The victor did not⁴ spare even⁴ ⁵the women and children^a who⁶ were found in the town. 4. The violent spirit^a of Catiline was harassed by lack of means, and by the consciousness of guilt^a, ⁷both of which [evils] he had increased by those practices which I have mentioned above. 5. Thou, O⁸ Jupiter, who wast consecrated by the same auspices ⁹by which this city [was], wilt punish^a the enemies^a of our country. 6. ¹⁰That

4. ⁷ For agreement of gerundive see 38. — ⁸ For lack of connectives see 60. — ⁹ Abl. abs. — ¹⁰ *Unwilling*. — ¹¹ Partitive gen. — ¹² *Knowing*. — ¹³ *Last* (adj.) . . . *was subdued*. — ¹⁴ Expressed in the prefix of the verb.

5. ¹ *Which are*. — ² *Which city*. — ³ *Of*. — ⁴ See 117. Put the object first. — ⁵ Dat., 71. — ⁶ What gender? 38. — ⁷ *Which both*, neut. — ⁸ Not expressed. — ⁹ Put this clause between "same" and "auspices." — ¹⁰ *Which part . . . that*.

part of the state which had brought disaster upon the Romans ¹¹was the first to pay the penalty. 7. O fortunate young man, ¹²to have found^a a Homer as herald of your valor! 8. The latter again^a in [their] turn are in arms ¹³a year after, [while] the former stay ¹⁴at home. 9. Mithridates fled from his kingdom just¹⁵ as the famous Medea is said to have fled once from the same Pontus. 10. The former carefully protected the latter.

Pronouns: Indefinite, 133; Reflexive, 137. Final (Purpose) Clauses with *ut* and *ne*, 139; Sequence of Tenses, 160.

6. 1. Some states have [it] ordained by their laws that¹ if any^a one shall have heard² by rumor or report anything ³that concerns the public welfare, he shall report it to a magistrate, ⁴and not ⁵impart it to any one else. 2. Patience is a remedy ⁶for any^a pain whatever. 3. A tyrant neither loves^a any one,⁷ nor is loved by any one.⁸ 4. The general charges them ⁹as they are departing that each¹⁰ of them shall visit his own¹⁰ state and collect¹¹ for the war all ¹²who are old enough to bear arms. 5. Some call it error, some fear; ¹³no one but you, crime^a. 6. One part of that village he granted to the Gauls, the other he assigned to the cohorts. 7. Nevertheless he decided^a that they ¹⁴should not be detained, lest he should appear either^a to offer an insult or betray¹⁵ some suspicion of fear. 8. Indu-

5. ¹¹ *First (princeps) paid*, 40. — ¹² *Who have found*; perf. subj., 51. — ¹³ *After by a year*, 7. — ¹⁴ *See* 116. — ¹⁵ *Sic*.

6. ¹ *Uti*. — ² *Received*. — ³ *Concerning the republic*. — ⁴ *Nōve*. — ⁵ *Share it with any other*. — ⁶ Put the dat. first. — ⁷ *Quisquam*. — ⁸ *Ullus*; the abl. of *quisquam* is rarely used, and the abl. of *ullus*, generally an adj., is used instead. — ⁹ Participle. — ¹⁰ *Suus* and *quisque* in the same sentence go together. — ¹¹ Plur. — ¹² *Who through age can*; subjunc. — ¹³ In this order, *crime except you no one*. — ¹⁴ *Second* periph. conj. — ¹⁵ *Give*.

tiomarus said that the state was in his own power⁴, and that, if Cæsar would permit,¹⁶ he would come to him, and would trust¹⁷ his own fortunes and those of the state to his protection. 9. Not forgetful of his first intention, Cæsar sends Clodius to him (Pompey), his own and Pompey's¹⁸ intimate [friend].

Questions: Direct, 144; Double, 145; Indirect, 146.

Interrogative Particles, 147.

7. 1. ¹Therefore was any¹ investigation proposed concerning the death of Africanus? Certainly none. 2. What² name was ever more illustrious in the world? 3. Do you think that you can enjoy ³these things? 4. What reason was there why he should hasten ⁴to Rome? 5. I do not know what the reason was. 6. ⁵I am uncertain whether I am more violently impelled by the sword or by hunger. 7. It is evident that a plot⁶ was laid⁷; by which of the two it was laid is uncertain. 8. ⁸Does any other question come to trial except ⁹which of the two laid a plot for the other? 9. There was a great contention among the commanders whether they should defend themselves ¹⁰in the city, or go to meet the enemy and fight it out ¹¹in battle¹¹ array. 10. Does not the cause seem to you [to be] good? — Yes, very good. 11. Did you estrange the minds of the allies from the republic or not? 12. He could not tell whether he had estranged their minds or not.

6. ¹⁶ Imp. subj. — ¹⁷ *His and the state's fortunes.* — ¹⁸ Use a pronoun.

7. ¹ The answer shows what interrogative is to be used. — ² Do not affix -ne to another interrog. word. Distinguish between the interrog. adj. and the interrog. pron. — ³ See 24. — ⁴ See 30. — ⁵ In this order: *whether by the sword or*, etc. — ⁶ Plur. — ⁷ *Made.* — ⁸ *Num quid aliud.*

⁹ *Uter utri*, etc. — ¹⁰ *With walls*. — ¹¹ *By line of battle.*

Accusative: Cognate, 26; Adverbial, 25; of Specification, 32;
in Exclamations, 28. See also Exercises, 1, 2, 3.

8. 1. I had already foretold to many (and) distinguished men^a that they would come to me ¹at that time.
2. The reign of Tullus, excellent ²in other [respects], was not quite successful ³in one point, ⁴for the ⁵religious ceremonies had either been neglected or improperly performed. 3. ⁶With a loud voice I swore a most just and noble oath. 4. Last⁷ night I dreamed a strange dream. 5. O happy [will be] that land which ⁸shall receive this man; ungrateful this [country] if it casts⁸ him out; miserable if it loses⁸ him! 6. Turnus ⁹with his temples yet bare had girded his sword to his side. 7. Scipio inquired of the boy who he was, and why he was in camp ¹⁰at that age. 8. O clemency admirable, and [worthy] to be honored with the praise and commendation of all in¹¹ writings and monuments! 9. ¹²Blind that I was ¹³not to have seen^a this before! 10. Hannibal, ¹⁴in approaching the wall ¹⁵without sufficient caution, fell struck with a dart in the front of the thigh.

Accusative: of Extent and Duration, 29; of Limit of Motion, 30.
Order of Words and Emphasis, 122, 74.

NOTE. — Rules regarding the order and arrangement of words do not belong to any one exercise more than to every other. They should be kept continually in mind.

9. 1. The soldiers built up a mound three hundred and thirty feet wide¹ [and] eighty feet high. 2. The field

8. ¹ Not ill⁵ tempore. — ² Use the acc. — ³ From one part. — ⁴ Use the abl. abs. — ⁵ Plur. of religio. — ⁶ Abl. of manner, 10. — ⁷ This. — ⁸ Fut. perf. — ⁹ Bare as to his temples. — ¹⁰ Not the abl. — ¹¹ By. — ¹² Me blind. — ¹³ Who have not seen; perf. subj., 51. — ¹⁴ While (dum) he was approaching. — ¹⁵ More incautiously.

9. ¹ If the adjective were not used, what case would "feet" be in?

[of] Marathon is distant from Athens about ten miles. 3. ²And when they had come³ to the river Liger,⁴ they stayed⁵ there a few days, ⁶but not daring⁷ to cross the river, returned home. 4. Concerning these islands some have written that ⁸at the time of the winter solstice it is night for thirty days in succession. 5. Nor were they further⁹ than eight miles from Cæsar's winter-quarters. 6. Lucretia sends the same message to Rome ¹⁰to her father and to her husband at¹¹ Ardea ¹²to come ¹³each with a faithful friend. 7. Marcus Livius betook himself to the country, and¹⁴ there stayed many years. 8. After the defeat ¹⁴at Cannæ, the remains of the Roman army had fled for refuge to Canusium. 9. The baggage of the whole army¹⁵ he sends to Labienus among¹⁵ the Treveri, and orders¹⁶ two legions to proceed to him.

Genitive: Subjective, 84; Possessive, 82; Descriptive (of Quality), 78; Partitive, 81.

10. 1. Nor was there ¹a single person but² thought³ that on the issue of that day depended the outcome of all his own fortunes. 2. Titus was [a man] of such affability and generosity that he refused ³nothing to any one. 3. Your letters are of the greatest weight with⁴ me. 4. It is foolish⁵ to discern the faults of others [and] to forget ⁶one's own. 5. ⁷Any⁸ man may err; no one but a fool will persist in error. 6. The enemy⁹ set fire to their own

9. ² *Who when.* — ³ Plup. subj., 172. — ⁴ Look out for the acc. ending. — ⁵ Use the part. — ⁶ *Neque.* — ⁷ Perf. part. — ⁸ Sub. — ⁹ Longius, 47. — ¹⁰ Not the dat. — ¹¹ *To.* — ¹² *That they come*; purpose. — ¹³ *With single (singull) faithful friends.* — ¹⁴ Use the adj. — ¹⁵ In.

10. ¹ *Any one of all.* — ² *Quin w. subj.* — ³ *To no one anything.* — ⁴ *Apud.* — ⁵ [Characteristic] *of folly.* — ⁶ *His own*; gen., 88. — ⁷ *It is of any one to err; of no one . . . to persist, etc.*

houses ⁸so that nothing of their possessions might come into the power^a of the victor. 7. Trajan alone, ⁹of all the emperors, was buried within the walls^a of the city. 8. No one ⁹of us is the same in old age ¹⁰as he was when young. 9. You think that nothing new ¹¹ought to be done contrary to the customs^a of our ancestors. 10. ¹²Disappointed in this hope, the Nervii encircle their winter-quarters with a rampart¹³ of nine feet, and a ditch of fifteen feet. 11. If you¹⁴ make this of ¹⁵as much importance as I¹⁴ have always thought it ¹¹ought to be made, you will do wisely.

Genitive: Objective, 80; with Adjectives, 76; with Verbs of Memory, 88; with Verbs of Judicial Action, 87.

11. 1. But the enemy, ¹destitute of [all] honor, were seeking a time and opportunity for fraud and treachery. 2. Hannibal urged his soldiers ²to remember their former valor, ³and not to forget their women and children^a. 3. But after⁴ he heard that he had been condemned ⁵to death, ⁶with confiscation of his property, he removed ⁷to Lacedæmon. 4. And so, forgetful of his father's⁸ command, he rushed into the fight, and, ⁹striking the Latin from his horse, pierced him through. 5. Mindful of those injunctions which they had received a little [while] before, they contended with the greatest spirit. 6. Moderate ¹⁰in eating and drinking, sparing of sleep, he trained

10. ⁸ *Lest anything.* — ⁹ What besides the gen. may be used? — ¹⁰ *Who was [when] young.* — ¹¹ *Facendum.* — ¹² *Repulsed from this hope.* — ¹³ Abl. — ¹⁴ To be expressed, because contrasted. — ¹⁵ *Tanti . . . quanti.*

11. ¹ *Without.* — ² Purpose clause w. ut. — ³ *Nōve.* — ⁴ *Postquam.* — ⁵ *Of his head.* — ⁶ *Goods being confiscated.* — ⁷ See 30. — ⁸ Adj. — ⁹ *Pierced through the Latin struck (part.).* — ¹⁰ *Of food and wine.*

his body among the soldiers. 7. Pyrrhus was skilled in war and desirous of nothing¹¹ but power^a. 8. These services you have from me, whom you charge with treachery. 9. Cæsar said¹² that he ought¹³ to be found guilty of the greatest injustice, if he did not hold their life dearer than his own safety.

Genitive: with Verbs of Emotion, 86; with interest and *rēfert*, 85; with Words of Plenty and Want, 89. Impersonal Verbs, 100.

12. 1. Atticus was never weary of [any] business¹ that he took in hand. 2. It is incredible² how weary I am with this business. 3. It is of great³ interest to both⁴ of us⁵ that I should see you. 4. You see that this concerns you⁶ more than me.⁷ 5. Our ancestors, conscript fathers, were lacking^a neither in wisdom nor audacity. 6. Therefore Brutus, having encouraged his [men], set out against the enemy full of good hopes⁸ and courage. 7. You have heard, judges, how much it was for the advantage of Clodius¹⁰ that Milo should be killed^a. 8. What advantage was it to Milo that Clodius should be slain? 9. There are men¹¹ who are neither ashamed¹² of their own infamy nor disgusted [with it]. 10. We rather pity those who do not seek^a our pity than those who urgently¹³ demand^a it. 11. It little³ concerns us what others do, provided we do¹⁴ right ourselves. 12. What ignorant men say of me does not¹⁵ concern me at all.

11. ¹¹ *No thing*. — ¹² Use the pres., and the primary sequence in the dependant verb "hold." — ¹³ *Dēbeō*.

12. ¹ *Undertaken*. — ² *How (quam) it wearies me of*, etc. Note the ind. quest. — ³ Gen. of value. — ⁴ *Nostrūm* or *nostrī*? 121. — ⁵ *Ut w.* subj. — ⁶ *Not tuī*. — ⁷ *Not meī*. — ⁸ Sing. — ⁹ *Quantum*. — ¹⁰ Acc. w. inf. — ¹¹ *Whom it shames*, etc. — ¹² Pres. subj., 149. — ¹³ Expressed in the verb. — ¹⁴ Pres. subj., 73. — ¹⁵ *Not . . . at all = nihil, 32.*

Dative: Indirect Object, 66; with Transitives and Intransitives, 66; with Passive of Intransitives, 101; with Compounds, 64.

13. 1. Our ancestors, ¹in drawing up laws, set before themselves nothing else but the safety and advantage of the state. 2. You have committed the republic to a watchful, not a timid, man; to an industrious, not an idle [one]. 3. The Romans took it hard because Sertorius ²put more confidence in the Spaniards than in themselves. 4. O, my country, thou hast overcome³ my wrath ⁴by employing my mother's prayers, ⁵for whose sake I pardon thy injury ⁶to me. 5. ⁶When Manlius returned to Rome, the elders went out ⁷to meet him. 6. Cæsar used his victory ⁸with indulgence, and spared all who bore arms⁹ against him. 7. For so the people had been persuaded ¹⁰that both their former adversity¹⁰ and their present prosperity had happened¹¹ through his means. 8. He ¹²is to be deemed¹² free who ¹³is slave to no base passion. 9. On the highest [part of the] Sacred Way, the maiden was placed sitting on a horse. 10. Not only is that time of life not envied, but it is even favored. 11. Nor yet could any¹⁴ state of the Germans be persuaded ¹⁵to cross the Rhine. 12. No wise man ever thought that a traitor ¹⁶ought to be trusted. 13. Every sense of man¹⁶ is far¹⁷ superior to the senses of animals. 14. ¹⁸He compares his own old age to that of a spirited and victorious horse.

13. ¹ In w. gerundive. — ² *Trusted more (magis) to*; verb in the imp. subjunc., 49. — ³ Abl. abs. — ⁴ *To whom I pardon.* — ⁵ In mē; put between "thy" and "injury." — ⁶ *To Manlius returning.* — ⁷ *Obviam.* — ⁸ Adv. — ⁹ Acc. w. inf. — ¹⁰ *Adverse things.* — ¹¹ Abl. of cause. — ¹² Second periph. conj. — ¹³ *Serves.* — ¹⁴ Ut w. subj. Cf. the acc. and inf. after "persuade" in 7. — ¹⁵ *Crēdendum*, impers. — ¹⁶ Plur. — ¹⁷ *By much.* — ¹⁸ In this order: *Of a horse spirited and victorious to the old age he compares his own.*

Dative: of Possession, 67; of Separation, 70; of Agency, 63;
of Purpose, 68.

14. 1. Proceed as you are doing, and devote yourselves¹ to that pursuit in which you are [engaged] in order that you may be able to be² an honor to yourselves, an advantage to your friends, and a benefit to the state. 2. Being oppressed with debt, Cæsar³ used to say that 'he needed'⁴ a hundred million sesterces⁵ to have nothing. 3. He hoped that the most opulent king of all Africa would be of use to him. 4. Therefore I must seek⁶ not so [much] copiousness as moderation in speaking.⁷ 5. What must we do? All must labor in this cause. 6. Always in the state [those] who have no resources envy the good. 7. Therefore this province must be defended by you not only from calamity, but also from the fear of calamity. 8. At some time let those leaders confess⁸ that both they and the rest must obey the authority of the whole⁹ Roman people. 9. Take away fear from me. 10. What cannot be taken away from a brave man¹⁰ remains, and will remain¹⁰ to the end. 11. Not always are those happy who have riches. 12. To that gallant gentleman, his father, he was a great aid in danger¹¹ and a comfort in trial.¹¹

Dative: with Adjectives, 62; of Reference, 69; Ethical, 65.

15. 1. To the Romans, 'as they came out of the pass, the light was sadder than death itself. 2. What do those

14. ¹ In w. acc. — ² Et . . . et . . . et, 60. — ³ See 38. — ⁴ *There was need to him.* — ⁵ Milliēs (centēna millia) sēstertium; A. 379; G. app.; H. 647, IV. 1. — ⁶ Purpose. — ⁷ Second periph. conj.; put the verb last, and make it agree with the second noun. — ⁸ Gerund. — ⁹ Hort. subj., 165. — ¹⁰ Expressed in the prefix of the verb. — ¹¹ Plur.

15. ¹ Use participle.

gilded equestrian statues mean? 3. Let [those] be silent to whom Italy is a stepmother,⁴ not a mother. 4. Behind his sons walked Perses with his wife, like [one] stupefied and stupefied. 5. And so the elder⁵ brother set out for⁶ Asia as lieutenant to the younger. 6. In a warlike state, more kings are like Romulus than [like] Numa. 7. It is the intention to transplant all the Alban people to Rome, and, O ye Albans, may it be fortunate, auspicious, and happy to the Roman people, and also to you and me. 8. I have lived long enough either⁷ for nature or for glory. 9. Now in truth what eloquence can be found⁸ equal to the valor of Gnæus Pompey? 10. This was once peculiar to the Roman people,¹⁰ to carry on war ¹¹at a distance from home. 11. I do not compare him who does these things with the greatest men, but I judge⁹ him very like a god.

Ablative: of Separation, 19; of Plenty and Want, 16; of Source, 20; of Agent, 4; of Comparison, 6.

16. 1. There can be nothing honorable that is without justice. 2. Tiberius Gracchus, tribune of the plebs, compelled his colleague to resign his office. 3. From this ¹avenue to glory not my inclination hitherto, but my plan² of life, adopted ³at an early age, has kept me. 4. Mercury was born of Jupiter and Maia. 5. Pleasant to me were your letters, from which I knew⁴ that you clearly⁴ perceived ⁵my devotion to you. 6. He was

15. ² *Wish for themselves.* — ⁸ Hort. subj. — ⁴ Pred. nom. — ⁵ Not senior. — ⁶ In. — ⁷ *It is in mind.* — ⁸ *May which be*, optative subj., 166; put this clause first. — ⁹ *To me and you.* — ¹⁰ Gen. — ¹¹ *Far.*

16. ¹ *Approach of.* — ² Plur. — ³ *From the beginning* (part. of *in eo*) age. — ⁴ Expressed in the prefix of the verb. — ⁵ In this order: *my to (in) you devotion.*

wholly⁶ made [up] of⁷ fraud and falsehood. 7. The barbarians, seeing⁸ the standards afar off, abandon⁹ the siege. 8. By no one of those⁹ who object to this law has Lucius Lucullus been similarly praised. 9. An early return from those places was sought by the soldiers¹⁰ rather than a further advance. 10. For what is pleasanter than an old age encompassed by the studies of youth? 11. Nothing is dearer to this young man than the republic, nothing sweeter than true glory. 12. Who then was ever more experienced than this man?

Ablative: of Means or Instrument, 11; with *utor*, etc., 24;
of Cause, 5; of Manner, 10; of Accompaniment, 2.

17. 1. Not by¹ exertions of strength or by swiftness or quickness of body² are great things done, but by wisdom, authority, judgment. 2. He thought that he should retain³ under his power⁴ the Greek-speaking⁴ inhabitants⁵ of Asia. 3. ⁶Although Datis saw that the place was⁹ not favorable to his men, nevertheless, relying on the number of his troops, he was eager to engage. 4. ⁷May I be permitted to enjoy with a tranquil and quiet mind⁴ the sight of this city which I have preserved. 5. The blessings that we have,⁸ the light that we enjoy, [and] the breath that we draw, we see are given us⁹ by Jupiter. 6. Miltiades, although¹⁰ he was weak from the wounds that he had received ¹¹in besieging⁹ the town, was

16. ⁶ Adj. — ⁷ Ex. — ⁸ Perf. part.; why not pres.? — ⁹ Iste. — ¹⁰ Separate "rather" and "than" by one or more words.

17. ¹ Plur. of *vis*. — ² Plur. — ³ What tense in the direct form? — ⁴ *Speaking with the Greek tongue*. — ⁵ *Who inhabited*, imp. subj., 108. — ⁶ Order: *Datis, although (etsi)*, etc. — ⁷ *May it be permitted to me*; opt. subj. — ⁸ *Use*. — ⁹ Dat. — ¹⁰ *Quamquam*. — ¹¹ In *w. gerundive*.

cast into the ¹²state's prison. 7. To me indeed Gnæus and Publius Scipio¹³ and your two grandfathers seemed fortunate in the company of noble young men. 8. To live^a happily is nothing else but¹⁴ to live properly,¹⁵ that is, virtuously.¹⁶ 9. The Athenians were heard in¹⁷ silence. 10. Nevertheless, all had fallen with wounds in front. 11. Meanwhile Commius and ¹⁸the rest^a of the leaders arrive with all their forces near Alesia.

Ablative: of Degree, 7; of Quality, 18; of Price, 17; of Specification, 21; with dignus, 8; Ablative Absolute, 1 (see Exercise 22).

18. 1. How long, then, shall he who has surpassed^a all enemies in crime^a lack^a the name¹ of enemy? 2. And, in the first place, of how great integrity ought commanders to be? secondly, of how great temperance ²in all things? 3. He was a man pre-eminent, not only in mental³ force, but also in bodily⁴ strength. 4. Miltiades [though] acquitted ⁵on the capital charge, was [nevertheless] fined,⁶ and that fine was assessed at fifty talents. 5. Both⁷ of us⁸ are richer in unpopularity than in money. 6. ⁹The more carefully *you* do¹⁰ these things, so much the weaker will *their*¹¹ courage be. 7. The victory ¹²cost the Carthaginians much blood. 8. Hitherto he has received no punishment worthy of his crime. 9. Our ancestors often waged wars because our merchants had been treated too¹³ unjustly: pray, ¹⁴what feelings ought you to have

17. ¹²Public chains. — ¹³Plur.; different from the Eng. idiom. — ¹⁴Unless. — ¹⁵Adv. — ¹⁶With virtue. — ¹⁷With. — ¹⁸Remaining leaders.

18. ¹What abl.? — ²Use the prep. w. abl. — ³Of mind. — ⁴Of body. — ⁵Of his head, 87. — ⁶Punished by money. — ⁷Uterque. — ⁸Vestrum or vestri? — ⁹By how much more diligently. — ¹⁰Future. — ¹¹To them. — ¹²Stood to the Carthaginians. — ¹³More. — ¹⁴Of what mind ought you to be?

when so many thousands of Roman citizens have been slain^a? 10. The king's physician, having read the letter^a through, showed more indignation¹⁵ than fear. 11. Virtue is deserving of imitation, not of envy.

Ablative: of Time, 22; of Place in which, 14; of Place from which, 15. Locative, 116.

19. 1. This war, so great [and] so long-continued, Gnaeus Pompey prepared for in the ¹end of winter, undertook ²in the beginning of spring, [and] finished in mid-summer. 2. In the Peloponnesian war the Athenians, by the advice and authority of Alcibiades, declared^a war against the Syracusans. 3. Cæsar said that he ³would rather be first in that poor^a village than second in Rome. 4. Furthermore, what greed⁴ can there be in ⁵a man who has always dwelt^a ⁶in the country, and ⁷passed his life ⁸in cultivating the soil? 5. Therefore ⁹I am not going to proclaim ¹⁰what great deeds he has done at home and in the field, by land and sea. 6. So, after securing peace by land and sea, Scipio ¹¹put his army on board ship and returned to Rome. 7. The enemy lead over their forces and form their line of battle in an unfavorable place. 8. Their leaders ¹²gave orders to proclaim ¹³all along the line ¹⁴that no one should quit¹⁵ his post. 9. After Gaul was laid waste, the Cimbri by and by departed ¹⁶from our boundaries. 10. The planet Saturn¹⁷ completes its course in about thirty years.

18. ¹⁵ Gen.

19. ¹ *Extrēmus*. — ² *Spring beginning*. — ³ *Preferred to be*. — ⁴ Plur. — ⁵ Is. — ⁶ Perf. subj., 149. — ⁷ *Vivō*. — ⁸ In w. gerundive. — ⁹ First periph. conj. — ¹⁰ *How great*. — ¹¹ Make an abl. abs. clause here. — ¹² *Iubeō*. — ¹³ *In the whole line*. — ¹⁴ *Nō quis*. — ¹⁵ *Depart from*. — ¹⁶ Is it more common to use or omit the prep. in such cases as this? — ¹⁷ Gen.

The Roman Calendar, Dates, 159. Time before or after an Event, 175. The Way by which, 23.

NOTE. — The following dates may all be reckoned by the Julian calendar. How is the date of the Roman year commonly expressed ?

20. 1. On the 4th of June, when¹ I was at Brundisium,² I received your letter. 2. I came to Tralles³ on the 27th of July. 3. I think I shall be at Laodicæa on the 31st of July. 4. Now is the end of the year; for I have written this letter Nov. 18. I see plainly that nothing can be done before Jan. 1. 5. We started from⁴ Brundisium April 27. 6. My Terentia, most faithful and excellent wife, my dearest little daughter, and Cicero, our remaining hope, good-bye. Brundisium,⁵ April 30. 7. We departed from you, as you know⁶, on the 2d of November. We came to Leucas on the 6th of November, to Actium on the 7th; there we stayed the 8th on account⁷ of the weather. 8. Meanwhile, a few days after, he was⁸ informed by the Ubii that all the Suevi were collecting their forces into one place. 9. There having obtained fresh cavalry, which he had sent (forward) there⁹ many days before, he hastened to the Lingones. 10. You were quæstor¹⁰ when Papirius was consul fourteen years ago; what you have done from that day⁹ to this (day) I call¹⁰ into judgment. 11. When¹⁰ our cavalry had scattered over the fields, he¹¹ would send out charioteers from the woods by all the roads and paths. 12. At dawn, he made a sally from two gates¹² at the same time. 13. I sent forward the cavalry by a shorter road.

20. ¹ Cum. — ² See 116. — ³ See 30. — ⁴ No prep. — ⁵ Abl.; letters were supposed to be written *from*, not *at*, a place. — ⁶ Use hist. pres. — ⁷ Not *ibi*. — ⁸ Abl. abs. — ⁹ Fem. What is usually the gender of *diēs*? — ¹⁰ Cum w. plup. ind. — ¹¹ What is the tense of customary past action? 98. — ¹² Adv.

The Subjunctive: Hortatory, 165; Optative, 166; Deliberative, 164; Potential, 167 (see Exercise 31). Prohibitions, 131. The Imperative, 96.

21. 1. ¹The bravest man that Rome now has, let him come forward to battle.* 2. ²Let nothing new³ be done contrary to the precedents and usages of our ancestors. 3. ⁴O that I might seem [to be] a husband worthy of such a wife! 4. ⁵Do not suppose⁶ that our ancestors, ⁶from [so] small [a beginning] made the republic great by [force of] arms. 5. Wherefore, when you determine⁷ about Lentulus and the rest, regard⁸ it as⁹ fixed that at the same time you decide⁸ about Catiline's army. 6. Let not an ungodly [man] dare⁸ to appease the anger of the gods by gifts. 7. What are you to do ¹⁰with this man? 8. May my fellow-citizens be strong, may they be happy. 9. Let us love⁸ our country, obey the senate, neglect present rewards, [and] labor for the glory of posterity. 10. What you do not wish to be done to you, do not do to another.¹¹ 11. Who would hesitate by his vote to free himself from fear, the republic from danger? 12. O Quirites, would that you had such an abundance of brave and blameless men that this decision ¹²would be difficult for you!

Uses of the Participle, Time, Cause, etc., 123. Tenses of the Participle, 126. Ablative Absolute, 1.

22. 1. Our commanders have ¹had triumphs for victories over Mithridates; but ²such triumphs that he, though

21. ¹ *Whom Rome now has bravest.* — ² *Nō quid.* — ³ *Not the nom.* — ⁴ *Regard this as an unattainable wish.* — ⁵ *Use the most common way of expressing a prohibition.* — ⁶ *From small, opp. to "great."* — ⁷ *Fut.* — ⁸ *Fut. imperative; why fut.?* — ⁹ *Prō.* — ¹⁰ *Abl.; why?* — ¹¹ *Alter.* — ¹² *Subj. of result.*

22. ¹ *Triumphō dē Mith.* — ² *They so triumphed.*

defeated^a and overcome^a, [still] reigned. 2. Laughter sometimes breaks out so suddenly^a that we cannot check it 'if we wish to. 3. On the line of march, sometimes on horse[back], oftener on foot,^a Cæsar 'used to go before 'with his head uncovered, 'rain or shine. 4. Xerxes, having taken^a Thermopylæ, immediately^a set out for Athens,⁹ and destroyed that city by fire^a after slaying the priests whom he had found^a in the citadel. 5. After peace was made in¹⁰ all places, the Romans had no¹¹ war. ¹²Since the founding of the city, this had happened^a once, in the reign of Numa. 6. Having dislodged the garrison and ¹³having got possession of the place, he stationed two legions there. 7. Although the fathers opposed, nevertheless the law^a was passed. 8. But^a because he feared^a that he should suffer punishment ¹⁴at home ¹⁵for the loss of the fleet, he averted the displeasure of the citizens ¹⁶by a crafty device. 9. All ¹⁷who do one¹⁸ thing and pretend another¹⁸ are dishonest. 10. Tyrtaeus ¹⁹composed songs and recited them to the army.

The Participle: Future Active and Future Passive (Gerundive), 126.
The Periphrastic Conjugations, 127, 128. Dative of Agent, 63.

23. 1. Perses returned, 'intending to try the chances² of war anew. 2. We [who are] about to die salute [you]. 3. But ²we must begin^a at^a the beginning. 4. Whithersoever ⁴you please to go, a way^a must be opened with the

22. ² Result clause, 155. — ⁴ *Wishing*. — ⁵ Plur. — ⁶ See 98. — ⁷ *Head being uncovered*. — ⁸ *Whether there were sun or shower*. — ⁹ The limit of motion. — ¹⁰ Should the prep. be used? — ¹¹ *Not*. — ¹² *From the city founded*. — ¹³ Why should this part. not be in the abl.? — ¹⁴ *In his country*. — ¹⁵ *Of the fleet lost*. — ¹⁶ *By craft*. — ¹⁷ *Doing*. — ¹⁸ See 46. — ¹⁹ *Recited songs composed*.

23. ¹ Fut. act. part. — ² Sing. — ³ Pass. impers. — ⁴ *From*. — ⁵ *It pleases you*.

sword. 5. Scipio was wont to say that not only ought a road^a to be given, but even built for ^athose who flee. 6. Can any one^a doubt ^athat, if Quintus Ligarius ^acould have been in Italy, he would have been ^aof the same mind ¹⁰as his brothers? . 7. For no longer are the causes to be compared ¹¹with each other, but the victories. 8. ¹²Were you going to deliver that province to Cæsar or to retain it against Cæsar? 9. And all these¹³ wounds of war must now be healed by you, which no one but you can cure. 10. You must either^a retain three Ligariuses in the state, or ¹⁴drive three beyond the bounds of the state. 11. Cæsar ordered¹⁵ the lieutenants ¹⁶to have as many ships built in the winter as they could,¹⁷ and the old^a [ones] refitted. 12. I thought that all my time ought to be devoted to the exigencies of my friends. 13. First^a then ¹⁸we must discuss ¹⁹the honorable, next the useful.

Gerund and Gerundive, 90-93. Supine, 169, 170.

NOTE. — In such cases as admit either the gerund or the gerundive construction, write both.

24. 1. Gaius Gracchus proposed a law for¹ distributing grain to the common people. 2. When² the day came for³ pleading his cause, Scipio was escorted into the Forum by a large crowd of men. 3. Nor was he less prompt ^ain action than in invention. 4. Cato was wont

23. ⁶*The fleeing.* — ⁷*Quin w. perf. subj. periph.* — ⁸*Had been able* (plup. subj.) *to be*, 55. — ⁹*In the same opinion.* — ¹⁰*In which his brothers were.* — ¹¹*Among themselves.* — ¹²*What interrogatives for a double question?* — ¹³*Which.* — ¹⁴*Exterminate from.* — ¹⁵*Imperō.* — ¹⁶*To have a thing done, cūrō w. gerundive.* — ¹⁷*Imp. subj., 162.* — ¹⁸*Impers.* — ¹⁹*Concerning [what is] honorable.*

24. ¹*Dē.* — ²*Ubi.* — ³*Of.* — ⁴*In (in) doing things than in thinking [them] out.*

to say that Cæsar alone of all came to⁵ the overthrow of the republic sober. 5. Pompey, although⁶ [he was] wounded ⁷and had lost his horse, ⁸swam over the river Rhone, ⁷retaining his breastplate and shield. 6. What else did Gaius Pansa aim at by holding levies and procuring funds, except that Decimus Brutus should be freed? 7. For men in no way⁹ approach nearer to the gods than by granting deliverance to [their fellow] men. 8. Let us now go forthwith to the Capitol ¹⁰to pray to Jupiter Optimus Maximus. 9. It is difficult to say whether the enemy, [while] fighting¹⁰, feared¹¹ his valor more, or, [when] conquered, appreciated his kindness. 10. He came into the Senate ¹¹for the sake of dissembling. 11. Fabius was sent to Delphi to the oracle, ¹²to inquire by what prayers they might propitiate the gods. 12. Themistocles withdrew to Argos to live¹³.

Final (Purpose) Clauses: Pure, 139; Relative, 143; Substantive or Complementary, 141.

25. 1. Cleomenes ordered¹ the mast to be set up, the sails spread, [and] the anchors weighed; he also ordered² a signal to be given ³for the rest⁴ to follow. 2. The plebs elected tribunes ⁴to defend their liberty against the pride of the nobility. 3. He advises him to forbid fires ⁵being made in the camp, ⁶so that no indication of his arrival may be made at a distance. 4. ⁷But if fortune shall be unfavorable to your valor, ⁸be sure not to lose your lives⁹

24. ⁵ Ad. — ⁶ Quamquam. — ⁷ Abl. abs. — ⁸ Crossed by swimming. — ⁹ Thing. — ¹⁰ Supine. — ¹¹ Caus. — ¹² Supine.

25. ¹ Imperō. — ² Iubeō, 115. — ³ Ut, etc. — ⁴ Rel. clause. — ⁵ To be made. — ⁶ Lest any. — ⁷ Quod si. — ⁸ Beware lest you lose. What about nō? — ⁹ Sing.

unavenged. 5. He built a bridge over the river by which¹⁰ to lead his troops over. 6. Neither shall the hostile edict⁹ of any¹ one prevent me¹¹ from defending your rights⁹ ¹²through reliance on you. 7. Cæsar told¹³ Dolabella to write to me to come into Italy as soon as possible. 8. Cæsar learned that ¹⁴it was owing to Afranius that ¹⁵there was no engagement. 9. I fear¹ that I can ¹⁶make no return to you but tears. 10. I see¹ that you undertake all labors⁹; I fear that you will not endure [them]. 11. A law ought¹⁷ to be short ¹⁸that it may the more easily be grasped by the ignorant. 12. I am reluctant¹⁹ to be an applauder lest I should seem a flatterer.

Consecutive (Result) Clauses: Pure, 155; Relative, 156;
Substantive or Complementary, 157.

26. 1. I have so lived that I think¹ I was not born in vain.² 2. But yet I so enjoy the recollection¹ of our friendship that I seem to have lived happily because I have lived³ with Scipio. 3. When, now, he ⁴was on the point of getting possession of the town, a grove, ⁴by some chance or other, was set on fire in the night time. 4. Peace was granted on this condition,⁵ that all⁶ should be led under the yoke. 5. No one was so lowly ⁶that he did not have free access to him. 6. So much the more powerful were the Athenians on account⁷ of their valor

25. ¹⁰Not inf. — ¹¹Quō minus, etc. — ¹²Relying on you. — ¹³Note the difference between this use of *dicere* and its common use. — ¹⁴Per Af. *stāre quō minus*. — ¹⁵*It was not fought in battle*. — ¹⁶*Return nothing*. — ¹⁷*Oportet*. — ¹⁸What particle is used when a comparative is in the sentence? — ¹⁹*Unwilling*.

26. ¹Emphatic. — ²Perf. subj., 107. — ³In *eō esset ut*. — ⁴*I know not by what chance*. — ⁵*Law*. — ⁶*To whom access to him was not open*.

that they overthrew⁷ a tenfold number of the enemy. 7. ⁸There was no doubt that the Romans would render aid⁸ to their good and faithful allies. 8. Although⁹ I have nothing ¹⁰to write to you, nevertheless I write because I seem to be talking with you. 9. So far is it [from the fact] that the fruits of the earth are prepared for the sake of animals, that we see animals themselves to have been created for¹¹ man.¹² 10. It remains ¹³for us to consider what the nature of these things is.

Relative: of Characteristic, 149; of Cause or Reason, 51; of Proviso, 152; with *unus* and *solus*, 154; with *dignus*, etc., 151; of Concession, 150.

27. 1. For who was there who did not see that lowliness was contending^a with greatness? 2. Will any one^a doubt what he will accomplish¹ by his valor who has accomplished so much by his prestige? 3. Romulus appointed one hundred senators, whether because that number was enough or because there were only² a hundred who could be appointed. 4. ³It seems to me that I did wrong ⁴in leaving^a you. 5. The plays ⁵of Livius are not ⁶worth reading a second time. 6. There was not a wealthy house in Sicily where⁷ that man did not set up a cloth factory. 7. There was formerly a time ⁸when the Gauls surpassed^a the Germans in valor. 8. You, Gaius Cæsar, are the only one in whose victory no one

28. ⁷ Perf. subj., though following a secondary tense, 161. — ⁸ *It was not doubtful.* — ⁹ *Etsi.* — ¹⁰ *Which I may write.* — ¹¹ *Grātiā.* — ¹² Plur. — ¹³ *That we consider.*

27. ¹ Pres. subj., periphrastic conj. — ² *Alone* (adj.). — ³ *I seem to myself to have erred.* — ⁴ *Who have departed from you.* — ⁵ Adj. — ⁶ *Worthy which may be read.* — ⁷ *Ubi*, a relative adverb. — ⁸ Note that this is a characteristic clause.

fell unless ⁹with arms in his hands. 9. There are some who think that death is the departure of the soul from the body. 10. I, ¹⁰although I took up Greek literature late and [but] slightly, nevertheless stayed several days in Athens. 11. And [he] who before ¹²had had hostile feelings towards us was much more seriously provoked at this grievance.

Causal Clauses; *quod, quia, quoniam, and quandō*, 49. Cum-clauses: Temporal and Historical, 172; Causal, 50; Concessive, 61.

28. 1. He said that he was an enemy to the Athenians, because, by their help¹, the Ionians had taken Sardis. 2. A little afterwards, he proclaims that, because the consuls are absent, ¹there can be no discussion about a settlement without them. 3. ²And when the consul observed this, he ordered³ the nearest lictor to cry out to Fabius, the father, ⁴to get down off his horse. 4. ⁵Shall I say that the sea has been closed to our allies through these years, when your armies have never crossed from Brundisium except in the ⁶depth of winter? 5. When the forces of the enemy are not far away, grazing is abandoned⁷, agriculture is forsaken⁸. 6. The knights, when there is need and some war has occurred, are all engaged in the war. 7. Scipio Nasica, though he was cousin of Tiberius Gracchus, preferring his country to his relationship, ⁷raised his right hand and cried out: "Let [those] who wish the republic to be safe⁹, follow

27. ⁹ Armed. — ¹⁰ Egomet. — ¹¹ Rel. clause. — ¹² Had been of hostile mind.

28. ¹ It cannot be treated. — ² Which when the consul observed. — ³ Iubeō. — ⁴ Purpose clause. — ⁵ Deliberative question. — ⁶ Adj. and noun. — ⁷ Abl. abs.

me." 8. Why should he allow^a the soldiers to be wounded ^awho had deserved so well of him, especially^a when it was no less ^aa general's duty to conquer by strategy than by the sword?

Temporal Clauses: *postquam*, *ubi*, *ut*, etc., 174; *dum*, *dōnec*, and *quoad*, 173; *antequam* and *priusquam*, 171.

29. 1. After¹ Cæsar had discovered^a through scouts that the Suevi had retreated into the forests, he determined^a not to advance further. 2. As soon as the enemy caught sight of our horsemen, ²they made an attack^a, and quickly threw them³ into disorder. 3. ⁴As long as the general could keep his men near the bridge, he was involved in the same danger; [but] after¹ he observed that they were retreating all^a together, he withdrew to his own vessel. 4. While these things were being done by Cæsar, the Treviri, having collected a great number⁵ of infantry and cavalry, were preparing to attack^a Labienus. 5. The following day⁶ the soldiers rested till the general should examine the strength⁷ of the town. 6. From that time till ⁸they should come to the river, Cæsar promises ⁹to give [them] grain. 7. Wherefore ¹⁰I ask^a this of you, judges, before I begin^a to speak on the case itself. 8. They determine^a ¹¹to try^a ¹²every expedient sooner than have recourse to his advice. 9. You seem to me, Cæsar, to be afraid ¹³of being compelled to fight^a before you can¹⁴ deploy the rest^a of the fleet. 10. Horatius

28. ^a Having deserved best. — ⁹ Gen. of quality.

29. ¹ *Postquam*. The order is: *Cæsar*, *after he*, etc. — ² Instead of the two verbs, use abl. abs. and verb. — ³ *Ours*. — ⁴ Cf. the order in 1. — ⁵ *Cōpia* in plur. — ⁶ Not abl. — ⁷ Plur. of *vis*. — ⁸ Impersonal. — ⁹ Not pres. inf. — ¹⁰ In this order: *from you, judges, before . . . this I ask*. — ¹¹ Purpose clause. — ¹² *All [things]*. — ¹³ *Lest you be compelled*. — ¹⁴ Fut. perf.

alone withstood the enemy's attack¹⁵ while¹⁶ the bridge was being broken down¹⁷ behind him.

Conditional Sentences: First Form, 53; Second Form, 54;
Third Form, 55.

30. 1. If I do not now satisfy¹ Cluentius, hereafter² I shall have no opportunity³ to satisfy him. 2. If,—‘and may Jupiter avert the omen,—you ruin Murena by your votes, whither will the poor⁴ [man] turn? 3. Wherefore if the ‘magnificent games are a pleasure⁵ to the people, it is not to be wondered at that they benefited Lucius Murena⁶ in the eyes of the people. 4. If I should deny that I am affected with longing for Scipio,⁷ I should lie. 5. I am wont to praise the orations of Thucydides; [but] I could neither imitate [them], if I would,⁸ nor would I, perhaps, if I could. 6. For if causes could speak for themselves,⁹ no one would employ¹⁰ an advocate. 7. Pray what would you say, if you had conquered me? 8. If the wine had not failed, we should have said far more and [much] severer things. 9. If it were so¹¹, he ought¹² to have been accused under¹³ this same law. 10. With such men I should have subdued the world in a short [time]. 11. If he could have guarded against these¹⁴ feuds, he would [now] be alive. 12. If some god should grant to me¹⁵ that from this age I might become a child again and cry in the cradle, I should strongly object.

29. ¹⁵ *Acies*. — ¹⁶ Implies intention. — ¹⁷ *From the rear*.

30. ¹ Fut. perf. — ² *Power will not be to me*. — ³ Gerund. — ⁴ *Which omen*, etc. — ⁵ *Magnificence of games is*. — ⁶ Not the pred. nom. — ⁷ *Apud*. — ⁸ Gen. — ⁹ *Should wish*. — ¹⁰ The emphasis is expressed by *ipse* agreeing with the subject. — ¹¹ Not subjunctive; see 105. — ¹² *By*. — ¹³ *Which*. — ¹⁴ Subst. clause of result.

Condition omitted, 57. Conclusion omitted; Comparative Particles, 58. Potential Subjunctive, 167.

31. 1. As you 'could not find' every tree in every field, so not every crime' is produced² in every life. 2. I should not³ be so eager even³ for *that* praise as 'to wish it to be snatched away 'from others'. 3. I, for my part, could wish 'that I might 'make the same boast as Cyrus. 4. But when the battle was finished, then, in truth, you might have seen what⁵ boldness and what⁵ determination were in Catiline's army. 5. If anything⁶, or rather, whatever, comes⁹ into your mind, ¹⁰I should like to have you write. 6. Lucius Lucullus, who might, perhaps, ¹¹in some measure, have¹² relieved those disasters, being compelled by your order, disbanded a part of his forces. 7. As if, indeed, it were a matter for¹³ deliberation, and it were not necessary⁴ for us to unite¹⁴ with the Arverni. 8. Just as if they had conquered by valor, ¹⁵and no change of circumstances could happen⁷, they publish the victory of that day throughout the world by reports and letters. 9. They seek these honors just¹⁶ as if they had lived honorably. 10. Since you write nothing to me ¹⁷on this matter, I shall regard [it] just as if you had written that there was nothing. 11. You could not easily ¹⁸have decided ¹⁹whether Hannibal was dearer to the general or to the army. 12. [Him] whom neither glory nor danger²⁰ rouses you ²¹will exhort in vain⁸.

31. ¹ *Would not be able.* — ² *Born.* — ³ *Nō . . . quidem*; position of the emphatic word? — ⁴ *Not inf.* — ⁵ *See 70.* — ⁶ *To be able to make.* — ⁷ *Boast the same [thing] which.* — ⁸ *How great.* — ⁹ *Fut.* — ¹⁰ *I should wish [that] you write, 170.* — ¹¹ *From some part.* — ¹² *Might have = had been able.* — ¹³ *Of.* — ¹⁴ *Supply in Latin the word omitted in English.* — ¹⁵ *Nor any.* — ¹⁶ *Ita, first word.* — ¹⁷ *Put this phrase first.* — ¹⁸ *Imp. subj.* — ¹⁹ *For the indir. double quest., see 145, 146.* — ²⁰ *Plur.* — ²¹ *Pres. subj.*

Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Discourse, 108. Sequence of Tenses, 160.

NOTE. — In dealing with indirect discourse always consider first what the direct form would be.

32. 1. He writes to Labienus ¹to come with his legion to the frontiers of the Nervii, ²if he can³ do [so] with⁴ advantage to the state⁵. 2. Cicero replied that, if they ⁶were willing ⁶to lay down their arms, [they might] use¹ him as a mediator and send¹ ambassadors to Cæsar. 3. ⁷Do not think⁸, Pompey, that this is the army which conquered Gaul and Germany. 4. The Pythia directed them to take Miltiades [for] their⁸ general, [saying that] if they ⁹should do *that*, their undertakings would be successful. 5. But most [men] think⁸ that, if Sulla had been willing ¹⁰to make a more vigorous pursuit, he might have finished the war on that day. 6. He said that this was the twentieth year ¹¹since the burning of the Capitol, which [year] the soothsayers had often declared¹² from the omens would be ¹²stained with the blood of civil war. 7. Catiline hoped shortly ¹⁴to have large forces, if his accomplices at Rome should accomplish their objects. 8. To this Quintus Marcius replied, if they wanted to ask⁸ anything⁸ of¹⁵ the Senate, let them ⁹lay down their arms and proceed as suppliants to Rome.

23. ¹ Imperative in direct disc. — ² Put this clause before "to come." — ³ Imp. subj. in secondary sequence, while "come" follows the primary, both depending on the hist. pres. — ⁴ In accordance with. — ⁵ Pres. subj.; so "use" and "send." — ⁶ To depart from arms. — ⁷ What is the most common way of expressing a prohibition? 131. — ⁸ Dat. — ⁹ Fut. perf. in direct disc. — ¹⁰ To pursue more vigorously. — ¹¹ From the burned Capitol. — ¹² Replied. — ¹³ Bloody with. — ¹⁴ What construction after "hope"? 114. — ¹⁵ From.

Informal Indirect Discourse, 107. Subjunctive by Attraction (Integral Part), 162. Concessive Clauses with *quamvis*, etc., 52. Clauses of Proviso w. *dum modo*, 73.

33. 1. But I do not grant this, that you should blame in others the same conduct¹ ²which you boast of in yourselves. 2. The leader of the Sabines gave Tarpeia the choice of a gift if she ³would conduct his army to the Capitol. She asked⁴ for what the Sabines wore on their left hands. 3. The angry king asked the augur ⁴whether what he himself should conceive in his mind⁵ could be done. 4. Whence⁶ it happened⁶ ⁶that ⁷as often as Alcibiades appeared in public,⁸ the eyes of all were turned to him. 5. He ordered his lieutenants ⁹to have built as many ships as they could in the winter. 6. The envoys proceeded to Rome in order that ¹⁰the stipulations made by Scipio might be confirmed by the authority of the fathers and the people. 7. But his enemies¹¹ decided¹¹ that ¹¹they must wait for the time when¹² he had departed. 8. Men¹², however [much] they are in troubled circumstances, still sometimes unbend.¹³ 9. Flattery, however pernicious it is, can, nevertheless, hurt no one¹⁴ but him who welcomes it and is pleased with it. 10. They neglect all honorable things provided only that they obtain power¹⁵.

33. ¹RSs. — ²Put the rel. clause before the antecedent; thus, of which things you boast . . . the same you blame. — ³Fut. perf. ind. in the direct disc. — ⁴In this order, *whether* (-ne) *it could be done which*, etc. — ⁵Quæ rē. — ⁶Subst. clause of result. — ⁷*Alcibiades, as often as* . . . turned the eyes of all to himself. — ⁸Acc. — ⁹Cūrē w. gerundive. — ¹⁰What had been stipulated by S., that, etc. — ¹¹Use the pass. — ¹²At which. — ¹³Are relaxed in mind. — ¹⁴Case?

VOCABULARY TO PART III.

A

a (an), usually not translated.

abandon, desistō, 3, -stitī, -stitus, w. abl.; relinquō, 3, -liquī, -lictus.

able, be, possum, posse, potui.

about, adv., circiter; ferē.

above, suprā.

absent, be, absum, -esse, āfui.

abundance, cōpia, -ae, f.

access, aditus, -ūs, m.

accomplice, socius, -ī, m.

accomplish, perficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus; patrō, 1.

account, on ac. of, propter.

accusation, crimen, -inis, n.

accuse, accūsō, 1.

acquit, absolvō, 3, -vī, -solutus.

act, faciō, 3, fēcī, factus.

Actium, Actium, -ī, n.

address, appellō, 1.

admirable, admirābilis, -e.

adopt, suscipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus.

advance, n., processiō, -ōnis, f.

advance, v., prōgredior, 3, -gressus.

advantage, ūtilitās, -ātis, f.; commodum, -ī, n.; be of adv., intersum, -esse, fui.

adversity, adversae rēs, -ārum rerum, f.

advice, cōsiliū, -ī, n.; sententia, -ae, f.

advise, moneō, 2.

advocate, n., orātor, -ōris, m.

advocate, v., suādeō, 2, -sī, -sus.

afar off, procul.

affability, facilitās, -ātis, f.

affair, rēs, rei, f.

affect, moveō, 2, mōvī, mōtus.

afraid, be, vereor, 2.

Afranius, Afranius, -ī, m.

Africa, Africa, -ae, f.

Africanus, Africanus, -ī, m.

after, prep. and adv., post; conj., postquam.

afterwards, post.

again, rursus.

against, adversus; contrā.

age, aetās, -ātis, f.

ago, abhinc.

agriculture, agricultūra, -ae, f.

aid, adiumentum, -ī, n.; [ops], opis, f.

aim at, agō, 3, ēgī, actus; appetō, 3, -ivī, -itus.

Alban, Albānus, -a, -um.

Alcibiades, Alcibiadēs, -is, m.

Alesia, Alesia, -ae, f.

Alexander, Alexander, -dri, m.

alive, be, vivō, 3, vixī.

all, omnis, -e; tōtus, -a, -um; (together), ūniversus, -a, -um.

allow, patior, 3, passus.

ally, socius, -ī, m.

almost, prope.

alone, ūnus, -a, -um; sōlus, -a, -um.

already, iam.

also, quoque.

although, cum; quamquam; etsi;
implied in participle.

always, semper.

ambassador, lēgātus, -ī, m.

among, in; inter.

Ampius, Ampius, -ī, m.

ancestors, māiorēs, -um, m.

anchor, ancora, -ae, f.

ancient, priscus, -a, -um.

and, atque (ac); et; -que.

anew, dē integrō.

anger, ira, -ae, f.

angry, irātus, -a, -um.

animal, bēstia, -ae, f.

another, alius, -a, -ud; alter, -era,
-erum.

any, ūllus, -a, -um; quis, qua,
quid; quisquam, —, quic(-quid-)
quam; (whatever) quivīs,
quaevis, quid(-quod-) vīs.

appear, prōdeō, -īre, -īī, -itus;
(= seem), videor, 2, -vīsus.

appease, plācō, 1.

applauder, laudātor, -ōris, m.

appoint, creō, 1.

appreciate, diligō, 3, -lēxi,
-lēctus.

approach, accēdō, 3, -cessi, -ces-
sūrus; subeō, -īre, -īī, -itus.

Archias, Archiās, -ae, m.

Ardea, Ardea, -ae, f.

Argos, Argī, -ōrum, m.

arm, armō, 1.

arms, arma, -ōrum, n.

army, exercitus, -ūs, m.

arrival, adventus, -ūs, m.

arrive, perveniō, 4, -vēni, -ventus.

Arverni, Arvernī, -ōrum, m.

as, ut, prō; (rel.), quī, quae, quod;
sometimes omitted in trans.; *as*
if, just as if, quasi, proinde ac

*sī; as soon as, ubi primum; cor-
rel. to tam, quam.*

ashamed, be, pudet, 2, -uit(-itum).

Asia, Asia, -ae, f.

ask, rogō, 1; interrogō, 1; petō, 3,
-ivī, -itus; (for) postulō, 1.

assess, aestimō, 1.

assign, attribuō (adt.), 3, -uī,
-ūtus.

associate, socius, -ī, m.

association, societas, -ātis, f.

at, ab; locative; ablative.

Athenian, Athēniēnsis, -is, m.

Athens, Athēnae, -ārum, f.

attack, n., impetus, -ūs, m.

attack, v., adolor, 4, -ortus.

Atticus, Atticus, -ī, m.

audacity, audācia, -ae, f.

augur, augur, -uris, m.

August, sextilis, -e (adj.).

auspices, auspicia, -ōrum, n.

auspicious, faustus, -a, -um.

authority, auctoritās, -ātis, f.

avenue, aditus, -ūs, m.

avert, āvertō, 3, -tī, -sus.

aware, be, intellegō, 3, -lēxi, -lēctus.

away, be, absum, abesse, āfui.

B

baggage, impedimenta, -ōrum, n.

barbarian, barbarus, -ī, m.

bare, nūdus, -a, -um.

base passion, turpitudō, -inis, f.

battle, pugna, -ae, f.; proelium,
-ī, n.

battle array, aciēs, -ēī, f.

be, sum, esse, fui; (from, off),
absum, abesse, āfui.

bear, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.

because, quod; quia.

become a child again, repuerāscō, 3, —, —.
 before, *prep.* and *adv.*, ante; *conj.*, antequam; priusquam.
 begin, ineō, -ire, -iī, -itus; incipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus; ōrdior, 4, ōrsus.
 beginning, initium, -ī, n.
 behind, pōne.
 benefit, n., ēmolumentum, -ī, n.
 benefit, v., prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui.
 beset, circumveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus.
 besiege, oppugnō, 1.
 best, *adv.*, optimē.
 betake one's self, sē cōferre.
 better, iūstior, -ōris.
 beware, caveō, 2, cāvī, cautus.
 bind, vinciō, 4, -nxī, -nctus; iungō, 3, -nxī, -nctus.
 blame, reprehendō, 3, -dī, -sus.
 blameless, innocēns, -ntis.
 blessing, commodum, -ī, n.
 blind, caecus, -a, -um.
 blood, sanguis, -inis, m.
 bloody, cruentus, -a, -um.
 boast, glōrior, 1.
 body, corpus, -oris, n.
 boldness, audācia, -ae, f.
 born, be, nāscor, 3, nātus.
 both, uterque, utraque, utrumque.
 both . . . and, et . . . et.
 boundaries, finēs, -ium, m.
 boy, puer, -ī, m.
 brave, fortis, e.
 break; break down, interrumpō, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus; (out) ērumpō.
 breastplate, lōrica, -ae, f.
 breath, spīritus, -ūs, m.
 bridge, pōns, pontis, m.

bring upon, inferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus.
 brother, frāter, -tris, m.
 Brundisium, Brundisium, -ī, n.
 Brutus, Brūtus, -ī, m.
 Bucephalō, Būcephale, -ēs, f.
 build, faciō, 3, fēcī, factus; mūniō, 4; aedificō, 1; (up) extruō, 3, -ūxī, -ūctus.
 burn, incendō, 3, -dī, -sus.
 bury, sepeliō, 4, -ivī, -pultus.
 business, negōtium, -ī, n.
 but, at; sed; autem; vērō; (=except) nisi; praeter; but if, quod si.
 by, ā (ab); *ablative*.
 by and by, aliquandō.

C

Cæsar, Caesar, -āris, m.
 calamity, calamitās, -ātis, f.
 call, appellō, 1; vocō, 1.
 camp, castra, -ōrum, n.
 can, possum, posse, potuī; queō, quire, quivī, quitus.
 Cannæ, at, Cannēnsis, -e, (*adj.*).
 cannot, nequeō, 4, -ivī, —.
 Canusium, Canusium, -ī, n.
 Capitol, Capitōlium, -ī, n.
 care, take, cūrō, 1.
 carefully, diligenter; attentē.
 carry on war, bellō, 1.
 Carthage, Carthāgō, -inis, f.
 Carthaginian, Carthāginiēnsis, -is, m.; Poenus, -ī, m.
 case, causa, -ae, f.
 cast, conicō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus; (out) ēiciō.
 catch sight of, cōspiciō, 3, -spēxī, -spectus.

Catiline, Catilina, -ae, M.
 Cato, Catō, -ōnis, M.
 Catulus, Catulus, -ī, M.
 cause, causa, -ae, F.
 cavalry, equitātus, -ūs, M.
 Ceres, Cerēs, -eris, F.
 certainly, certē.
 Cethegus, Cethēgus, -ī, M.
 chain, vinculum, -ī, N.
 chance, cāsus, -ūs, M.
 change, commutātiō, -ōnis, F.
 characteristic, proprius, -a, -um.
 charge, mandō, 1; insimulō, 1.
 charioteer, essedārius, -ī, M.
 check, teneō, 2, -ūi, -tus.
 children, liberī, -ōrum, M.; puerī, -ōrum, M.
 choice, optiō, -ōnis, F.
 Cicero, Cicerō, -ōnis, M.
 Cimbri, Cimbri, -ōrum, M.
 circumstance, rēs, rei, F.
 citadel, arx, arcis, F.
 citizen, civis, -is, C.
 city, urbs, -is, F.
 civil, civilis, -e.
 clemency, clēmentia, -ae, F.
 Cleomenes, Cleomenēs, -is, M.
 Clodius, Clōdius, -ī, M.
 close, claudō, 3, -sī, -sus.
 cloth-factory, textrinum, -ī, N.
 Cluentius, Cluentius, -ī, M.
 Cn., abbreviation of Gnæus.
 cohort, cohors, -rtis, F.
 colleague, collēga, -ae, M.
 collect, cōgō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus.
 come, veniō, 4, vēni, ventus; (forward) prōcēdō, 3, -cessī, —; accēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessūrus; (out) ēgredior, 3, ēgressus.
 comfort, solacium, -ī, N.
 command, imperium, -ī, N.

commander, imperātor, -ōris, M.; praetor, -ōris, M.
 commendation, praedicātiō, -ōnis, F.
 commit, committō, 3, -misi, missus.
 Commius, Commius, -ī, M.
 common people, plēbs, -is, F.
 company, comitātus, -ūs, M.
 compare, comparō, 1.
 compel, cōgō, 3, coēgī, coāctus.
 complete, cōnficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus.
 compose, compōnō, 3, -posui, -positus.
 conceal, cēlō, 1.
 conceive, concipiō, 3, -cēpi, -cep-tus.
 concerning, dē.
 concerns, it, interest, -esse, -fuit; refert, -ferre, -tulit.
 condemn, damnō, 1.
 condition, lēx, lēgis, F.
 conduct, perdūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductus.
 confess, fateor, 2, fassus.
 confirm, cōfirmō, 1.
 confiscate, publicō, 1.
 congratulate, grātulor, 1.
 conquer, vincō, 3, vicī, victus; dēvincō; superō, 1.
 consciousness, cōscientia, -ae, F.
 conscript, cōscriptus, -a, -um.
 consecrate, cōstituō, 3, -uī, -ūtus.
 consider, cōsiderō, 1.
 conspiracy, cōiūrātiō, -ōnis, F.
 consul, cōsul, -is, M.
 consulship, cōsulātus, -ūs, M.
 contend, contendō, 3, -dī, -tus; dēcertō, 1.
 content, contentus, -a, -um.
 contention, contentiō, -ōnis, F.

contrary to, *contrā*.
 copiousness, *cōpia*, -ae, F.
 Corinth, *Corinthus*, -ī, F.
 country, *patria*, -ae, F.; *rūs*, *rūris*, N.
 courage, *animus*, -ī, M.
 course, *cursus*, -ūs, M.
 cousin, *cōsōbrinus*, -ī, M.
 cradle, *cūnae*, -ārum, F.
 craft, *astūtia*, -ae, F.
 create, *creō*, 1.
 crime, *facinus*, -oris, N.; *scelus*, -eris, N.
 cross, *trānsēō*, 4; -īī, -itus; *trā-icō*, 3, -iēcī, -iectus; *trāsmittō*, 3, -misi, -missus.
 crowd, *frequentia*, -ae, F.
 crush, *opprimō*, 3, -pressi, -pressus.
 cry out, *inclāmō*, 1; *prōclāmō*, 1; (= *weep*) *vāgō*, 4.
 cultivate, *colō*, 3, -uī, cultus.
 cure, *medeor*, 2, —.
 custom, *institutum*, -ī, N.
 Cyrus, *Cyrus*, -ī, M.

D

danger, *periculum*, -ī, N.
 dare, *audeō*, 2, ausus.
 dart, *trāgula*, -ae, F.
 Datis, *Datis*, -is, M.
 daughter, *little*, *filiole*, -ae, F.
 dawn, *prima lūx*, *primae lūcis*, F.
 day, *diēs*, -ei, M. and F.; *the day before*, *pridie*.
 daybreak, *prima lūx*, *primae lūcis*, F.
 deaf, *surdus*, -a, -um.
 dear, *cārus*, -a, -um.
 death, *mors*, *mortis*, F.
 debt, *aes*, (*aeris*) *aliēnum* (-ī), N.

December, *December*, -bris, -bre (*adj.*).
 decide, *cōstitūō*, 3, -uī, -ūtus; *dēcernō*, 3, -crēvi, -crētus; *discernō*.
 Decimus, *Decimus*, -ī, M.
 decision, *dēliberātiō*, -ōnis, F.
 declare, *indicō*, 3, -dixī, -dictus.
 deed, *rēs*, *rei*, F.
 deem, *existimō*, 1.
 defeat, *n.*, *cladēs*, -is, F.
 defeat, *v.*, *pellō*, 3, *populī*, *pulsus*.
 defend, *dēfendō*, 3, -dī, -sus.
 deliberate, *cōsulō*, 3, -uī, -tus.
 deliberation, *cōsiliū*, -ī, N.
 deliver, *trādō*, 3, -didī, -ditus.
 deliverance, *salūs*, -ūtis, F.
 Delphi, *Delphī*, -ōrum, M.
 demand, *effāgitō*, 1; (*back*), *reposcō*, 3, —, —
 deny, *negō*, 1.
 depart, *discēdō*, 3, -cessī, -cessus; *excēdō*; *exeō*, -ire, -īī, -itus.
 departure, *discessus*, -ūs, M.
 depend upon, *cōsistō*, 3, -stiti, -stitus.
 deploy, *explēō*, -āre, -āvi and -uī, -ātus or -itus.
 depth of winter, *summa hiems*, *summae hiemis*, F.
 deserve, *mereō*, 2.
 deserving, *dignus*, -a, -um.
 desire, *cupiō*, 3, -ivī, -itus.
 desirous, *cupidus*, -a, -um.
 destroy, *deleō*, 2, -ēvi, -ētus.
 detain, *retineō*, 2, -uī, -tentus.
 determination, *vis animi*.
 determine, *statuō*, 3, -uī, -ūtus; *cōstituō*, 3, -uī, -ūtus.
 devote, *incumbō*, 3, -cubui, -cubitus; *trāsmittō*, 3, -misi, -missus.

devotion, pietās, -ātis, F.
 die, morior, 3 (4), mortuus.
 difficult, difficilis, -e.
 direct, praecipō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptus.
 disaster, calamitās, -ātis, F.; in-
 commodum, -ī, N.
 disband, dēmittō, 3, -misi, -missus.
 discern, cernō, 3, crēvi, crētus.
 discord, discordia, -ae, F.
 discourse, sermō, -ōnis, M.
 discover, comperiō, 4, -i, -tus.
 discuss, disserō, 3, -ui, -tus.
 disgrace, dēdecus, -oris, N.
 disgusted, be, taedet, 2, —,
 —.
 dishonest, perfidus, -a, -um.
 dislodge, dēciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus.
 disorder, throw into, perturbō,
 1.
 displeasure, offēnsa, -ae, F.
 dissemble, dissimulō, 1.
 dissimilar, dissimilis, -e.
 distance, at a, procul.
 distant, be, absum, -esse, āfui.
 distinguished, summus, -a, -um.
 distribute, dividō, 3, -visi,
 -visus.
 ditch, fossa, -ae, F.
 divide, dividō, 3, -visi, -visus.
 do, agō, 3, ēgi, āctus; faciō, 3,
 fēci, factus; gerō, 3, gessi,
 gestus.
 Dolabella, Dolābella, -ae, M.
 doubt, dubitō, 1.
 doubtful, dubius, -a, -um.
 draw, dūcō, 3; (up) scribō, 3,
 scripsi, scriptus.
 dream, n., somnium, -i, N.
 dream, v., somniō, 1.
 dwell, habitō, 1.
 Dyrrachium, Dyrrachium, -ī, N.

E

each, quisque, quaeque, quidque
 (quodque).
 eager, cupidus, -a, -um; *be eager*,
 cupiō, 3, -ivi, -itus.
 early, mātūrus, -a, -um.
 earth, terra, -ae, F.
 easily, facile.
 edict, ēdictum, -ī, N.
 eight, octō.
 eighth, octāvus, -a, -um.
 eighty, octōgintā.
 either . . . or, aut . . . aut; vel . . .
 vel.
 elder, senior, -ōris; māior (-ōris),
 nātū.
 elect, creō, 1.
 eloquence, ōrātiō, -ōnis, F.
 else (= *other*), alius, -a, -ud.
 emperor, imperātor, -ōris, M.
 employ, adhibeō, 2; admoveō, 2,
 -mōvi, -mōtus.
 encircle, cingō, 3, -xi, cinctus.
 encompass, stipō, 1.
 encourage, cohortor, 1.
 end, exitus, -us, M.; (of) extrē-
 mus, -a, -um.
 endure, sustineō, 2, -ui, -tentus.
 enemy, hostis, -is, c.; inimicus,
 -i, M.
 engagé, cōnfigō, 3.
 engaged, be, versor, 1.
 enjoy, fruor, 3, fructus.
 enough, satis.
 envoy, lēgātus, -ī, M.
 envy, n., invidia, -ae, F.
 envy, v., invidēō, 2, -vidi, -visus.
 equal, pār, paris.
 equestrian, equester, -tris, -tre.
 err, errō, 1; peccō, 1.

error, error, -ōris, m.
 escort, dēdūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductus.
 especially, praesertim.
 estrange, abaliēnō, 1.
 even, etiam; *not even*, nē . . .
 quidem.
 ever, umquam.
 every, omnis, -e.
 evident, it is, cōnstat, 1, -stitit.
 examine, inspiciō, 3, -spēxī,
 -spectus.
 excellent, optimus, -a, -um;
 egregius, -a, -um.
 except, nisi.
 ex-consul, cōnsulāris, -is, m.
 exhort, hortor, 1.
 exigencies, tempora, -um, n.
 exile, exsiliū, -i, n.
 experienced, sciēs, -ntis.
 explanation, satisfactiō, -ōnis, f.
 exterminate, exterminō, 1.
 extraordinary, extraōrdinārius,
 -a, -um.
 eye, oculus, -i, m.

F

Fabius, Fabius, -i, m.
 fail, dēficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus.
 faithful, fidēlis, -e; fidus, -a, -um.
 fall, cadō, 3, cecidī, casūrus; con-
 cidō, 3, -cidī.
 false, falsus, -a, -um.
 falsehood, mendācium, -i, n.
 fame, glōria, -ae, f.
 famous, the, ille, -a, -ud.
 far, *adv.*, longē.
 father, pater, -tris, m.; parēs,
 -ntis, m.
 father's, paternus, -a, -um.
 fault, vitium, -i, n.

favor, faveō, 2, fāvī, fautūrus.
 favorable, aequus, -a, -um.
 fear, *n.*, metus, -ūs, m.; pavor,
 -ōris, m.; timor, -ōris, m.
 fear, *v.*, vereor, 2; timeō, 2, timūi.
 fellow-citizens, civēs, -ium, c.
 feud, inimicitia, -ae, f.
 few, pauci, -ae, -a.
 field, ager, -grī, m.; campus, -i, m.;
 in the field, militiae.
 fifteen, quīndecim.
 fifth, quīntus, -a, -um.
 fifty, quīnquāgintā.
 fight, *n.*, certāmen, -inis, n.
 fight, *v.*, pugnō, 1; dimicō, 1; (it
 out) dēcernō, 3, -crēvī, -crētus.
 find, inveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus; re-
 periō, 4, -ī, -tus; (*guilty*) con-
 demnō, 1.
 fine, lis, litis, f.
 finish, cōficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus;
 finiō, 4.
 fire, *n.*, ignis, -is, m.; incendium,
 -i, n.
 fire, *v.*, *set fire to*, *set on fire*, in-
 cendō, 3, -dī, -sus.
 first, primus, -a, -um; princeps,
 -ipis; pristinus, -a, -um. (*of the*
 month) Kalendae, ārum, f.; *in*
 the first place, primum.
 fixed, certus, -a, -um.
 flatterer, adūlātor, -ōris, m.
 flattery, adsentātiō, -ōnis, f.
 flee, fugiō, 3, fūgī; profugiō; (*for*
 refuge), perfugiō.
 fleet, classis, -is, f.
 follow, sequor, 3, -cūtus; insequor.
 folly, stultitia, -ae, f.
 food, cibus, -i, m.
 fool, insipiēs, -ntis, m.
 foot, pēs, pedis, m.

for, *conj.*, nam; enim (*postpositive*); *prep.* in; prō; *dative*.
 forbid, prohibeō, 2, -uī, -itus.
 force, vigor, -ōris, m.
 forces, cōpiæ, -ārum, f.; militēs, -um, m.
 forest, silva, -æ, f.
 foretell, prædicō, 3, -dixī, -dictus.
 forget, obliviscor, 3, oblitus.
 forgetful, oblitus, -a, -um.
 form, cōstitutō, 3, -uī, -ūtus.
 former, superior, -us; pristinus, -a, -um; *the former*, ille, -a, -ud.
 formerly, antea; olim.
 forsake, dēserō, 3, -uī, -rtus.
 forthwith, prōtinus.
 fortune, fōrtūna, -æ, f.
 fortunate, fōrtunātus, -a, -um; bonus, -a, -um.
 forum, forum, -ī, n.
 found, condō, 3, -didī, -ditus.
 fourteen, quattuordecim.
 fourteenth, quartus decimus, -a, -um.
 fourth, quartus, -a, -um.
 fraud, fraus, fraudis, f.
 free, *adj.*, liber, -era, -erum.
 free, v., liberō, l.
 friend, amicus, -ī, m.
 friendship, amicitia, -æ, f.
 fresh, recēns, -ntis.
 from, ā (ab); ē (ex).
 front, *in front of*, adversus, -a, -um.
 frontiers, finēs, -um, m.
 fruits, frūgēs, -um, f.
 full, plēnus, -a, -um.
 funds, pecūnia, -æ, f.
 further, longius; *adj.*, longior, furthermore, porrō. [-ōris.
 future, the, reliqua, -ōrum, n.

G

Gaius, Gāius, -ī, m.
 gallant, fortis, -e.
 game, lūdus, -ī, m.
 garrison, praesidium, -ī, n.
 gate, porta, -æ, f.
 Gaul, Gallia, -æ, f.
 Gauls, Gallī, -ōrum, m.
 general, imperātor, -ōris, m.; dux, ducis, m.; praefectus, -ī, m.
 generosity, liberalitās, -ātis, f.
 genius, ingenium, -ī, n.
 gentle, clēmēns, -ntis.
 gentleman, vir, virī, m.
 Germans, Germānī, -ōrum, m.
 Germany, Germānia, -æ, f.
 get down, dēscendō, 3, -dī, -sus.
 gift, dōnum, -ī, n.; minus, -eris, n.
 gilded, inaurātus, -a, -um.
 gird, accingō, 3, -nxī, -nctus.
 give, dō, dare, dedī, datus.
 glory, glōria, -æ, f.; laus, laudis, f.
 Gnæus, Gnaeus, -ī, m.
 go, eō, ire, ivī, itūrus; proficiscor, 3, -fectus; (out) exeō; discēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus; (before) anteeō.
 god, deus, -ī, m.
 good, bonus, -a, -um.
 good-bye, valē, valēte.
 goods, bona, -ōrum, n.
 Gracchus, Gracchus, -ī, m.
 grain, frūmentum, -ī, n.
 grandfather, avus, -ī, m.
 grant, dō, dare, dedī, datus; concedō, 3, -cessī, -cessus; largior, 4.
 grasp, teneō, 2, -uī, -tus.
 grazing, pecuāria, -æ, f.
 great, magnus, -a, -um; *how great*, quantus, -a, -um; *so great*, tantus, -a, -um; *very great, greatest*, summus, -a, -um.

greatness, amplitūdō, -inis, *f*.
 Greece, Graecia, -ae, *f*.
 greed, cupiditās, -ātis, *f*.
 Greek, Graecus, -a, -um.
 grievance, dolor, -ōris, *m*.
 grieve, doleō, 2, -nī, -itūrus.
 grove, lūcus, -ī, *m*.
 guard against, caveō, 2, cāvī,
 cautus.
 guilt, culpa, -ae, *f*.; scalus, -eris, *m*.

H

hand, manus, -ūs, *f*.
 Hannibal, Hannibal, -alis, *m*.
 happen, fiō, fieri, factus; accidō,
 3, -dī; contingō, 3, -tigi, -tactus.
 happily, beatē.
 happy, beātus, -a, -um; fēlix, -icis.
 harass, agitō, 1.
 hasten, properō, 1; contendō, 3,
 -dī, -tus; (through) percurrō,
 3, -cucurri or -cursus.
 have, habeo, 2.
 he, is; *often omitted in translation*.
 head, caput, -itīs, *n*.
 heal, sando, 1.
 hear, audio, 4.
 help, auxillum, -ī, *n*.
 herald, praeco, -ōnis, *m*.
 hereafter, postea.
 hesitate, dubitō, 1.
 high, altus, -a, -um.
 highest, summus, -a, -um.
 hill, collis, -is, *m*.
 himself, suī; ipse.
 his, suus, -a, -um; eius.
 hitherto, adhuc.
 hold, habeo, 2; teneō, 2, -nī, tentus.
 home, domus, -ūs (-ī), *f*.
 Homer, Homerus, -ī, *m*.

honor, n., honor, -ōris, *m*.; fides,
 -ei, *f*.
 honor, v., decorō, 1.
 honorable, honestus, -a, -um.
 honorably, honestē.
 hope, n., spēs, spei, *f*.
 hope, hope for, v., spēro, 1.
 Horatius, Horātius, -ī, *m*.
 horse, equus, -ī, *m*.
 horseman, eques, -itis, *m*.
 hostile, inimicus, -a, -um.
 house, domus, -ūs (-ī), *f*.
 how, quam; (long) quō usque;
 (much, great) quantus, -a, -um.
 however, quamvis.
 hundred, centum.
 hunger, famēs, -is, *f*.
 hurt, noceō, 2, -ui, -itūrus.
 husband, maritus, -ī, *m*.; vir,
 viri, *m*.

I

I, ego, mei; (for my part), equi-
 dem.
 Ideas, Idūs, -um, *f*.
 idle, ignāvus, -a, -um.
 if, si; (not) nisi.
 ignorant, imperitus, -a, -um.
 illustrious, clārus, -a, -um.
 imitate, imitor, 1.
 imitation, imitatio, -ōnis, *f*.
 immediately, statim.
 impel, urgeō, 2, urāi.
 improperly, prāvē.
 in, in.
 incautiously, incautē.
 inclination, voluntās, -ātis, *f*.
 increase, augeō, 2, auxi, auctus.
 incredible, incredibilis, -e.
 indeed, verō (*postpositive*).
 India, India, -ae, *f*.

indication, significātiō, -ōnis, f.
indignation, indignātiō, -ōnis, f.
individuals, singulī, -ōrum, m.
indulgence, with, clémenter.
industrious, diligēns, -ntis.
Indutiomarus, Indutiomarus, -ī,
infamy, infāmia, -ae, f. [m.
infantry, peditātus, -ūs, m.
inform, certiōrem faciō (3, fēcī,
 factus).
inhabit, incolō, 3, -uī, -cultus.
injunction, praeceptum, -ī, n.
injury, iniuria, -ae, f.
injustice, iniūstia, -ae, f.; inī-
 quitās, -ātis, f.
innumerable, innumerābilis, -e.
inquire, percontor, 1; scītor, 1.
insult, iniūria, -ae, f.
integrity, innocentia, -ae, f.
intemperance, intemperantia,
 -ae, f.
intention, institūtum, -ī, n.
interest, *it is for one's interest*,
 interest, -esse, -ruit.
intestine, intestinus, -a, -um.
intimate, familiāris, -e.
into, in.
inventress, inventrix, -icis, f.
investigation, quaestio, -ōnis, f.
involved, be, versor, 1.
Ionians, iōnēs, -um, m.
island, insula, -ae, f.
issue, cāsus, -ūs, m.
it, is, ea, id; *poss. pron.*, suus, -a,
 -um; *often omitted in translation*.
Italy, Italia, -ae, f.
itself. See self.

J

January, Iānuārius, -a, -um (*adj.*).
judge, n., iūdex, -icis, m.

judge, v., iūdicō, 1.
judgment, iudicium, -ī, n.; sen-
 tentia, -ae, f.
June, Iūnius, -a, -um (*adj.*).
Jupiter, Iuppiter, Iovis, m.
just, vērus, -a, -um; *just . . . as*,
 sic (ita) . . . ut.
justice, iūstitia, -ae, f.

K

Kalends, Kalendae, -arum, f.
keep, continēō, 2, -uī, -tentus;
 (from) prohibēō, 2.
kill, occidō, 3, -cidi, -citus; necō, 1.
kind, a kind of, quīdam, quaedam,
 quoddam; *of this kind*, huius
 modī.
kindness, mānsuetūdō, -inis, f.
king, rēx, rēgis, m.
kingdom, rēgnum, -ī, n.
knight, eques, -itis, m.
know, intellegō, 3; sciō, 4; (not)
 nēsciō, 4.

L

Labienus, Labienus, -ī, m.
labor, n., labor, -ōris, m.
labor, v., labōrō, 1; (*for*) serviō, 4.
Lacedaemon, Lacedaemōn, -ōnis,
 f.
lack, n., inopia, -ae, f.
lack, v., careō, 2, -uī, -itūrus; egeō,
 2, -uī.
land, terra, -ae, f.
language, lingua, -ae, f.
Laodicea, Lāodicēa, -ae, f.
large, māgnus, -a, -um.
last, postrēmus, -a, -um.
late, adv., sērō.

Latin, Latinus, -a, -um.
 latter, hīc, haec, hōc.
 laughter, risus, ūs, m.
 law, lēx, lēgis, f.
 lay waste, depopulor, 1.
 lead, lead over, trādūcō, 3; (out)
 educō, 3.
 leader, dux, ducis, m.; princeps,
 -ipis, m.
 learn, cōgnōscō, 3, -nōvī, -nitus.
 learning, doctrīna, -ae, f.
 left, sinister, -tra, -trum.
 legal, lēgitimus, -a, -um.
 legion, legiō, -ōnis, f.
 Lentulus, Lentulus, -ī, m.
 less, *adv.*, minus.
 lest, nē.
 let, *sign of hort. subjunc.*
 letter, litterae, -ārum, f.; epistola,
 -ae, f.
 Leucas, Leucas, -adis, f.
 levy, dēlectus, -ūs, m.
 liberty, libērtās, -ātis, f.
 lictor, lictor, -ōris, m.
 lie, mentior, 4.
 lieutenant, lēgātūs, -ī, m.
 life, vīta, -ae, f.; anima, -ae, f.
 Ligarius, Ligārius, -ī, m.
 Liger, Liger, -eris, m.
 light, lūx, lūcis, f.
 like, similis, -e.
 line of battle, aciēs, -ēī, f.
 line of march, āgmen, -inis, n.
 Lingones, Lingonēs, -um, m.
 literature, litterae, -ārum, f.
 little, *adj.*, parvus, -a, -um.
 little, *adv.*, paulō.
 live, vivō, 3, vixī; habitō, 1.
 Livius, Livius, -ī, m.; *of Livius*,
 Livianus, -a, -um.
 long, diū; *as long as*, dum; quoad.

long continued, diūturnus, -a,
 -um.
 longer, nō, nōn iam.
 longing, dēsiderium, -ī, n.
 lose, amittō, 3, -misi, -missus.
 loud (voice), māgnus, -a, -um.
 love, amō, 1; diligo, 3, -lēxi,
 -lēctus.
 lowliness, humilitās, -ātis, f.
 lowly, humilis, -e.
 Lucius, Lucius, -ī, m.
 Lucretia, Lucretia, -ae, f.
 Lucullus, Lucullus, -ī, m.

M

magistrate, magistrātus, -ūs, m.
 magnificence, māgnificentia, -ae,
 f.
 Maia, Māia, -ae, f.
 maiden, virgō, -inis, f.
 make, faciō, 3, fēci, factus.
 man, homō, -inis, c.; vir, virī, m.
 Manilian, Manilius, -a, -um.
 Manlius, Manlius, -ī, m.
 many, multi, -ae, -a; *as many as*
possible, quam plūrimī, -ae, -a
 (possum).
 Marathon, Marathōn, -ōnis, f.
 Marcus, Mārcius, -ī, m.
 Marcus, Mārcus, -ī, m.
 Marius, Marius, -ī, m.
 Massilia, Massilia, -ae, f.
 mast, mālus, -ī, m.
 matter, rēs, rei, f.
 May, of, Māius, -a, -um.
 may, licet, 2, -uit (-itum); *optative*
subjunc.
 means, opera, -ae, f.; rēs famili-
 ārēs, rērum familiārium.
 meanwhile, interēā; interim.

Medea, Mēdēa, -ae, *F.*
mediator, adiūtor, -ōris, *M.*
meet, *go to meet*, obviam eō, -īre, -ivī, -itūrus.
mention, memorō, *1.*
merchant, mercātor, -ōris, *M.*
Mercury, Mercurius, -ī, *M.*
message, nūntius, -ī, *M.*
middle, medius, -a, -um.
midsummer, media aestās, mediae aestātis, *F.*
might, possum, posse, potui.
mile, mille passuum.
Milo, Milō, -ōnis, *M.*
Miltiades, Miltiadēs, -is, *M.*
mind, animus, -ī, *M.*; mēns, -ntis, *F.*
mindful, memor, -oris.
miserable, miser, -era, -erum.
Mithridates, Mithra(i)dātēs, -is, *M.*
moderate, temperāns, -ntis. [*M.*]
moderation, modus, -ī, *M.*
money, pecūnia, -ae, *F.*
monument, monumentum, -ī, *N.*
more, plūs, plūris; *adv.*, plūs; magis.
most, *superl.*; *most*, *most of*, plērique, plēraeque, plēraque.
mother, māter, -tris, *F.*
mound, agger, -eris, *M.*
mountain, mōns, montis, *M.*
much, *adv.*, multus, -a, -um; *so much*, tantus, -a, -um; *as much* . . . *as*, tantus . . . quantus.
much, *adv.*, multō.
Mummius, Mummius, -ī, *M.*
Murena, Mūrēna, -ae, *M.*
my, meus, -a, -um.

N

name, nōmen, -inis, *N.*
Nasica, Nāsica, -ae, *M.*

natural, nātūrālis, -e.
nature, nātūra, -ae, *F.*
near, ad; prope.
nearer, *adv.*, propius.
nearest, proximus, -a, -um.
necessary, necesse.
need, opus, *N.*, *indecl.*; ūsus, -ūs, *M.*
neglect, neglegō, 3, -lēxī, -lēctus.
neither, neque (nec).
Nervii, Nervii, -ōrum, *M.*
never, numquam.
nevertheless, tamen.
new, novus, -a, -um.
next, tum.
Nicaea, Nīcaea, -ae, *F.*
night, nox, noctis, *F.*; (*as adj.*) nocturnus, -a, -um.
nine, novem.
no, nullus, -a, -um; (*one*) nēmō [-inis], *C.*; nullus; *adv.* nōn.
nobility, nōbilitās, -ātis, *F.*
noble, nōbilis, -e; pulcher, -chra, -chrum.
none, nullus, -a, -um.
Nones, Nōnae, -ārum, *F.*
nor, and **not**, neque (nec); nēve (neu).
not, nōn; haud; nē; *not even*, nē . . . quidem.
nothing, nihil, *N.*, *indecl.*
November, of, Novembris, -e.
now, nunc; iam.
Numa, Numa, -ae, *M.*
Numantia, Numantia, -ae, *F.*
number, numerus, -ī, *M.*

O

O, *interj.*, Ō.
oath, iūsiūrandum, iūrisiūrandi, *N.*

obey, päreō, 2, -uī.
 ob'ject, inceptum, -ī, N.
 object', obtrectō, 1; recūsō, 1.
 observe, animadvertō, 3, -tī, -sus.
 obtain, cōsequor, 3, -cūtus; nan-
 ciscor, 3, nactus (nactus).
 occur, incidō, 3, -cidi.
 of, ā (ab); dē; ē (ex); *genitive*.
 offer, faciō, 3, fēcī, factus; inferō,
 -ferre, -tulī, -lātus; prōpōnō, 3,
 -posuī, positus.
 office, magistrātus, -ūs, M.
 often, saepe; *as often as*, quo-
 tiēscumque.
 old, vetus, -eris; (*age*) senectūs,
 -ūtis, F.
 omen, ōmen, -inis, N.; prōdigium,
 -ī, N.
 on, in; dē; *abl*.
 once, quondam; semel.
 one, ūnus, -a, -um; *one . . . the*
other, alter . . . alter; *one . . .*
another, alius . . . alius.
 only, *adj.*, ūnicus, -a, -um; *not*
only . . . but also, nōn modo (scō-
 lum) . . . sed etiam (vērum).
 open, aperio, 4, -uī, -tus; *be open*,
 pateō, 2, -uī.
 opinion, sententia, -ae, F.
 opportunity, occāsio, -ōnis, F.;
 opportunitās, -ātis, F.; potestās,
 -ātis, F.
 oppose, resistō, 3, -stitī.
 opposite, contrārius, -a, -um.
 oppress, opprimō, 3, -pressī, -pres-
 sus.
 opulent, opulentus, -a, -um.
 or, aut; vel; (*in double quest.*) an;
 (not) annōn; necne.
 oracle, ōrāculum, -ī, N.
 oration, ōrātiō, -ōnis, F.

ordain, sancio, 4, sānxi, sānctus.
 order, n., ōrdō, -inis, M.; *by order*,
 iussū.
 order, v., iubeō, 2, iussī, iussus;
 imperō, 1; *in order to*, ut.
 other, alius, -a, -ud; alter, -era,
 -erum; cēteri, -ae, -a.
 ought, dēbeō, 2; oportet, 2, -uit;
second periph. conj.
 our, noster, -tra, -trum.
 outcome, ēventum, -ī, N.
 over, in.
 overcome, superō, 1; vincō, 3,
 vici, victus.
 overthrow, ēvertō, 3, -tī, -sus;
 prōfligō, 1.
 owing to, be, stāre per.
 own, his, their, suus, -a, -um.

P

pain, dolor, -ōris, M.
 Pansa, Pānsa, -ae, M.
 Papirius, Papīrius, -ī, M.
 pardon, condōnō, 1.
 parricide, parricidium, -ī, N.
 part, pars, partis, F.
 party, pars, partis, F.
 pass, n., saltus, -ūs, M.
 pass (*a law*), ferō, ferre, tulī,
 lātus.
 past, the, praeterita, -ōrum, N.
 path, sēmita, -ae, F.
 patience, patientia, -ae, F.
 pay, persolvō, 3, -vī, -ūtus.
 peace, pāx, pācis, F.
 peculiar, proprius, -a, -um.
 Peloponnesian, Peloponnēsius,
 -a, -um.
 penalty, poena, -ae, F.
 people, populus, -ī, M.

- perceive clearly, perspicō, 3, -spēxi, -spēctus.
 perform, colō, 3, -uī, cultus.
 perhaps, fortasse.
 permit, permittō, 3, -misi, -missus.
 permitted, it is, licet, 2, -uit (-itum).
 pernicious, perniciosus, -a, -um.
 Perses, Persēs, -ae, m.
 Persians, Persae, -arum, m.
 persist, persevērō, 1.
 persuade, persuādēō, 2, -si, -sus.
 physician, medicus, -ī, m.
 Picenian, Picēnus, -a, -um.
 pierce through, trānsfigō, 3, -fixi, -fixus.
 pity, *n.*, misericordia, -ae, f.
 pity, *v.*, miseret, 2, -uit (*impers.*).
 place, *n.*, locus, -ī, m.
 place, *v.*, pōnō, 3, posuī, positus.
 plainly, plānē.
 plan, ratiō, -ōnis, f.
 planet, stella, -ae, f.
 play, fābula, -ae, f.
 plead, dicō, 3, dixi, dictus.
 pleasant, iucundus, -a, -um.
 please, dēlectō, 1; *it pleases (impers.)*, libet, 2, -uit (-itum).
 pleasing, grātus, -a, -um.
 pleasure, voluptās, -ātis, f.
 plebs, plēbs, plēbis, f.
 plot, insidiae, -arum, f.
 Pompey, Pompēius, -ī, m.
 Pontus, Pontus, -ī, m.
 poor, miser, -era, -erum; pauper, -eris.
 possessions, rēs, rei, f.; *get possession of*, potior, 4.
 post, locus, -ī, m.
 posterity, posteritās, -ātis, f.
 postpone, prōlātō, 1, —, —.
- power, potentia, -ae, f.; potestās, -ātis, f.; imperium, -ī, n.; vīs, vīs, f.; *have power, be powerful*, valeō, 2, -uī, -itūrus.
 powerful, potēns, -ntis.
 practice, ars, artis, f.
 praetor, praetor, -ōris, m.
 praise, *n.*, laus, laudis, f.
 praise, *v.*, laudō, 1.
 pray (*exclam.*), tandem; nam, *enclitic*.
 pray, ōrō, 1; (to) supplicō, 1.
 prayers, precēs, -um, f.
 precedent, exemplum, -ī, n.
 pre-eminent, excellēns, -ntis.
 prefer, praefērō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus.
 prepare, parō, 1; (for) apparō, 1.
 present, praesēns, -ntis.
 preserve, servō, 1.
 prestige, auctōritās, -ātis, f.
 pretend, simulō, 1.
 prevent, impediō, 4.
 pride, superbia, -ae, f.
 priest, sacerdōs, -ōtis, m.
 proceed, pergō, 3, perrēxi, perrēctus; proficiscor, 3, -fectus.
 proclaim, praedicō, 1; pronūtiō, 1; renūtiō, 1.
 procure, comparō, 1.
 promise, polliceor, 2.
 prompt, promptus, -a, -um.
 properly, honestē.
 propitiate, placō, 1.
 propose, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
 prosperity, secundae (-arum), rēs (rērum).
 protect, tueor, 2, tūtus (tuitus).
 protection, fidēs, -ei, f.
 provided (that), dum modo.
 province, prōvincia, -ae, f.

provoked, be, exārdēscō, 3, -ārsī, -ārsus.

public, pūblicus, -a, -um.

publish, concelebrō, 1.

Publius, Publius, -ī, m.

punish, multō, 1; mactō, 1,

punishment, poena, -ae, f.

purpose, cōsiliū, -ī, n.

pursue, insequor, 3, -cūtus.

pursuit, studium, -ī, n.

put (to death), interficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus; (on board) impōnō, 3, -posuī, -positus.

Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, -ī, m.

Pythia, Pŷthia, -ae, f.

Q

quaestor, quaestor, -ōris, m.

quickly, celeriter.

quickness, celeritās, -ātis, f.

quiet, quiētus, -a, -um.

Quintus, Quintus, -ī, m.

Quirites, Quiritēs, -ium, m.

quite, satis.

R

raise, tollō, 3, sustulī, sublātus.

rampart, vāllum, -ī, n.

rapine, rapina, -ae, f.

rashness, temeritās, -ātis, f.

rather, magis; potius.

read, legō, 3, lēgī, lēctus; (through) perlegō.

rear, tergum, -ī, n.

reason, causa, -ae, f.

receive, accipio, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus; excipio; suscipio.

recite, recitō, 1.

recollection, recordātiō, -ōnis, f.

recourse, have, dēscendō, 3, -dī, -sus.

refit, reficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus.

refuse, negō, 1.

regard, habēō, 2; *with regard to*, in.

reign, n., rēgnū, -ī, n.

reign, v., rēgnō, 1.

rejoice, laetor, 1.

relationship, cōgnātiō, -ōnis, f.

relieve, medeor, 2, —.

religious ceremonies, plur. of religiō, -ōnis, f.

relying upon, frētus, -a, -um.

remain, manēō, 2, -sī, -sus; per-manēō; restō, 1, -stitī.

remaining, reliquus, -a, -um.

remains, reliquiae, -ārum, f.

remedy, remedium, -ī, n.

remember, meminī, -isse; remi-niscor, 3, —.

remove, dēmigrō, 1.

render, ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.

reply, respondeō, 2, -dī, -sus.

report, n., fāma, -ae, f.

report, v., dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātus; renūntiō, 1.

republic, rēs pūblica, rei pūbli-cae, f.

repulse, repellō, 3, reppulī (re-pulī), -pulsus.

resign, sē abdicāre.

resolve, dēcernō, 3, -crēvī, -crētus.

resources, opēs, -um, f.

rest, *the rest*, cēteri, -ōrum, m; reliquī, -ōrum, m.; *rest of*, reliquus, -a, -um.

rest, v., quiēscō, 3, quiēvī, -ētus.

retain, retineō, 2, -uī, -tentus.

retreat, sē recipere; cēdō, 3, cessī, cessus.

return, n., reditus, -ūs, m.

return, *v. intr.*, redeō, -īre, -īi, -itus; revertor, 3, -sus (*perf.* usually reverti); *tr.* reddō, 3, -didi, -ditus.
 reward, praemium, -ī, *n.*; fructus, -ūs, *m.*
 Rhine, Rhēnus, -ī, *m.*
 Rhone, Rhodanus, -ī, *m.*
 rich, locuplēs, -ētis.
 riches, divitiae, -ārum, *f.*
 right, *n.*, iūs, iuris, *n.*
 right hand, dextra, -ae, *f.*
 rightly, rectē.
 river, flūmen, -inis, *n.*
 road, via, -ae, *f.*
 Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um.
 Rome, Rōma, -ae, *f.*
 Romulus, Rōmulus, -ī, *m.*
 rouse, excitō, 1.
 ruin, adfligō, 3, -īxi, -ictus.
 rumor, rūmor, -ōris, *m.*
 rush, ruō, 3, rui, rutus.

S

Sabines, Sabīni, -ōrum, *m.*
 sacred, sacer, -cra, -crum.
 sad, tristis, -e.
 safe, salvus, -a, -um.
 safety, salūs, -ūtis, *f.*
 sail, vēlum, -ī, *n.*
 sake; for the sake, causā; grātiā.
 sally, eruptiō, -ōnis, *f.*
 salute, salutō, 1.
 same, idem, eadem, idem; at the same time, simul.
 Sardis, Sardēs, -ium, *f.*
 satisfy, satisfaciō, 3, fēcī, factus.
 Saturn, Sātūrnus, -ī, *m.*
 say, dicō, 3; loquor, 3, -cūtus.
 scatter, sē ēicere.

Scipio, Scipiō, -ōnis, *m.*
 scourge, verberō, 1.
 scout, explorātor, -ōris, *m.*
 sea, mare, -is, *n.*
 second, secundus, -a, -um.
 secondly, deinde; a second time, iterum.
 secure, pariō, 3, peperī, partus.
 see, videō, 2, vīdī, visus; cernō, 3, crēvī, crētus; cōspicor, 1.
 seek, petō, 3, -īvī, (īi) -itus;
 quærō, 3, -sivī, -situs; requirō.
 seem, videor, 2, visus.
 self, ipse, -a, -um; *pers. pron.*
 senate, senātus, -ūs, *m.*
 senator, senātor, -ōris, *m.*
 send, mittō, 3, misī, missus; (forward) praemittō; (out) ēmittō.
 sense, sēnsus, -ūs, *m.*
 seriously, graviter.
 Sertorius, Sertōrius, -ī, *m.*
 service, *plur.* beneficia, -ōrum, *n.*
 set (before) prōponō, 3, -posui, -positus; (out) proficiscor, 3, -fectus; (up) ērigō, 3, -rēxi, -rēctus; instituō, 3, -uī, -ūtus.
 settlement, compositiō, -ōnis, *f.*
 seventh, septimus, -a, -um.
 several, complūrēs, -a (-ia).
 severe, gravis, -e.
 shame; it shames, etc., pudet, 2, -uit.
 share, communicō, 1.
 shield, scūtum, -ī, *n.*
 ship, nāvis, -is, *f.*
 short, brevis, -e.
 shortly, prope diem.
 show, doceō, 2, -uī, -tus; ostendō, 3, -dī, -tus.
 shower, imber, -bris, *m.*
 shun, fugiō, 3, fūgī.

- Sicily, Sicilia, -ae, F.**
side, latus, -eris, N.
siege, oppugnātiō, -ōnis, F.
sight, cōspectus, -ūs, M.; catch sight of, cōspiciō, 3, -spēxi, -spectus.
signal, signum, -ī, N.
silence, silentium, -ī, N.
silent, be, taceō, 2.
similarly, similiter.
since, cum; quoniam.
single, singulī, -ae, -a.
sit on, insidēō, 2, -sēdi.
sixth, sextus, -a, -um.
skilled, peritus, -a, -um.
slaughter, caedēs, -is, F.
slave; be a slave to, serviō, 4.
slay, interficiō, 3, -fēci, -fectus; necō, 1.
sleep, somnium, -ī, N.
slightly, leviter.
small, parvus, -a, -um.
snatch away, praeripiō, 3, -uī, -reptus.
so, ita; sic; tam; and so, itaque; (far) tantum; (many) tot; (much) tantus, -a, -um.
sober, sōbrius, -a, -um.
soil, ager, agrī, M.
soldier, miles, -itis, M.
solstice, winter, brūma, -ae, F.
some, aliquis (-quī), -qua, -quid (-quod); nōnnūllī, -ae, -a; quis, quae, quid (quod); some . . . others, aliī . . . aliī.
sometimes, interdum; nōnnumson, filiū, -ī, M. [quam.
song, carmen, -inis, N.
soon; as soon as, ubi primum; as soon as possible, quam primum.
sooner, prius.
- soothsayer, haruspex, -icis, M.**
soul, animus, -ī, M.
Spain, Hispānia, -ae, F.
Spaniard, Hispānus, -ī, M.
spare, parcō, 3, pepercī, parsus.
sparing, parcus, -a, -um.
speak, dicō, 3; loquor, 3, -cūtus.
spirit, animus, -ī, M.
spirited, fortis, -e.
splendid, amplūs, -a, -um.
spread, pandō, 3, -ī, passus.
spring, vēr, vēris, N.
stand, stō, 1, steti, status; cōnsistō, 3, -stitī, -stitus.
standard, signum, -ī, N.
start, proficiscor, 3, -fectus.
state, civitās, -ātis, F.; rēs pública, rei publicae, F.
station, conlocō, 1; cōstitūō, 3, -uī, -ūtus.
statue, simulācrum, -ī, N.; statua, -ae, F.
stay, manēō, 2, -sī, -sus; remanēō; moror, 1; commoror, 1.
step-mother, noverca, -ae, F.
still, tamen.
stipulate, paciscor, 3, pactus.
strange, mirus, -a, -um.
strategy, cōsiliū, -ī, N.
strength, vis, vīs, F.
strengthen, firmō, 1.
strike (icō), 3, icī, ictus; (from) executiō, 3, -cussī, -cussus.
strong, be, valeō, 2, -uī, -itūrus.
strongly, valdē.
study, studium, -ī, N.
stunned, be, stupeō, 2, -uī.
stupefied, attonitus, -a, -um.
subdue, subigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus; (thoroughly), perdomō, 1, -uī, -itus.

successful, prosperus, -a, -um.
 succession, in, continuus, -a, -um.
 such, tālis, -e; (= so great) tantus, -a, -um.
 suddenly, repente.
 Suevi, Suēvī, -ōrum, m.
 suffer (*punishment*), dō, dare, dedi, datus.
 Sulla, Sulla, -ae, m.
 sun, sōl, -is, m.
 superior, be, antecellō, 3, —, —;
 —.
 supplant, supplex, -icis, c.
 suppose, existimō, 1.
 surpass, antecellō, 3, —, —;
 superō, 1.
 suspicion, suspiciō, -ōnis, f.
 swear, iūrō, 1.
 sweet, dulcis, -e.
 swiftness, vĕlōcitās, -ātis, f.
 swim, nō, 1, nāvī.
 sword, gladius, -ī, m.; ferrum, -ī, n.; ēnsis, -is, m.
 Syracusans, Syrācūsānī, -ōrum, m.

T

take, sūmō, 3, -psī, -ptus; expūgnō, 1; (*away*) ēripīō, 3, -uī, -reptus;
 adimō, 3, -ēmī, -ēemptus; (*up*) attingō, 3, -tigī, -tactus; (*it hard*) molestē ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.
 talent, talentum, -ī, n.
 talk, loquor, 3, -cūtus.
 tamper with, tentō, 1.
 Tarpela, Tarpēla, -ae, f.
 tear, lacrima, -ae, f.
 tell, dicō, 3, dixī, dictus; doceō, 2, -uī, -tus.

temperance, temperantia, -ae, f.
 temple (*of the head*), tempus, -oris, n.
 ten, decem.
 tenfold, decemplex, -icis.
 Terentia, Terentia, -ae, f.
 territory, ager, -grī, m.
 than, quam.
 that, conj., ut (utī); quīn; né; quō *v. comp.*; *introducing ind. disc. not translated; demon. pron.*, is, ea, id; ille, -a, -ud; (*of yours*) iste, -a, -ud; *rel. pron.*, quī, quae, quod.
 Themistocles, Themistoclēs, -ia, m.
 themselves, suī.
 then, tum; igitur.
 there, ibi; *as expletive not trans.*
 therefore, itaque; igitur.
 Thermopylae, Thermopylae, -ārum, f.
 these, plur. of ille, -a, -ud.
 thigh, femur, -oris, n.
 thing, rēs, rei, f.
 think, existimō, 1; iūdicō, 1; putō, 1; sentiō, 4, -si, -sus; (*out*) excōgitō, 1.
 thirty, trigintā.
 this, hic, haec, hōc.
 thither, eō.
 thou, tū, tuī.
 though, cum; *implied in participle.*
 thousand, mille.
 three, trēs, tria.
 three hundred, trecentī, -ae, -a.
 through, throughout, per; *abl.*
 throw into disorder, perturbō, 1.
 Thucydides, Thūcýdidēs, -is, m.
 Tiberius, Tiberius, -ī, m.

till, dum.

time, tempus, -oris, *n.*; (of life)
aetās, -ātis, *f.*; *at some time*,
aliquandō; *at that time*, tum;
at the time of, sub.

timid, timidus, -a, -um.

Titus, Titus, -ī, *m.*

to, dative; ut; *prep.*, ad; in.

to-day, hodiē.

together, inter sē, etc.

toil, labor, -ōris, *m.*

tongue, lingua, -ae, *f.*

top of, summus, -a, -um.

towards, in.

town, oppidum, -ī, *n.*; urbs, -is, *f.*

train, exercētō, 2, -uī, -itus.

traitor, prōditor, -ōris, *m.*

Trajan, Trāianus, -ī, *m.*

Tralles, Trallēs, -ium, *f.*

tranquil, tranquillus, -a, -um.

transplant, trādūcō, 3.

traveller, viātor, -ōris, *m.*

treachery, prōditō, -ōnis, *f.*;
dolum, -ī, *n.*

treat, agō, 3, ēgī, āctus; tractō, 1.

tree, arbor, -oris, *f.*

Treviri, Treviri, -ōrum, *m.*

trial, iūdicium, -ī, *n.*; labor, -ōris, *m.*

tribune, tribūnus, -ī, *m.*

triumph, triumphō, 1.

troops, cōpiae, -arum, *f.*

troubled, turbidus, -a, -um.

true, vērus, -a, -um.

trust, permittō, 3, -misi, missus;
crēdō, 3, -didi, -ditus; (in) cōn-
fidō, 3, -fisus.

truth, in, vērō.

try, experior, 4, -pertus; tentō, 1.

Tullus, Tullus, -ī, *m.*

turn, convertō, 3, -tū, -sus; sē
vertere.

turn, in, in vicem.

Turnus, Turnus, -ī, *m.*

twentieth, vicēsimus, -a, -um.

two, duo, -ae, -o.

tyrant, tyrannus, -ī, *m.*

Tyrtaeus, Tyrtaeus, -ī, *m.*

U

Ubii, Ubii, -ōrum, *m.*

unavenged, inultus, -a, -um.

unbend, relaxor, 1.

uncertain, incertus, -a, -um.

uncovered, dētēctus, -a, -um.

understand, intellegō, 3.

undertake, suscipiō, 3, -cēpi,
-ceptus; excipiō.

undertaking, inceptum, -ī, *n.*

unfavorable, iniquus, -a, -um; *de*
unfavorable to, invadeō, 2, -vidi,
-visus.

ungodly, impius, -a, -um.

ungrateful, ingrātus, -a, -um.

unite, sē coniungere.

unjustly, iniūriōsē.

unless, nisi.

unpopularity, invidia, -ae, *f.*

unprepared, imparātus, -a, -um.

unwilling, invitus, -a, -um; *de*
unwilling, nōlō, nōlle, nōlui.

unwittingly, imprūdēns, -ntis.

urge, adhortor, 1.

usage, institūtum, -ī, *n.*

use, ūsus, -ūs, *m.*

use, ūtor, 3, ūsus.

useful, ūtilis, -e.

V

vain, in, frūstrā; nēquiquam.

valor, virtūs, -ūtis, *f.*

Verrēs, Verrēs, -is, *m.*

vessel, nāvigium, -ī, N.
 victor, victor, -ōris, M.
 victorious, victor, -ōris.
 victory, victōria, -ae, F.
 vigorously, ācriter.
 village, vicus, -ī, M.
 violent, ferōx, -ōcis.
 violently, ācriter.
 visit, adeō, -īre, -īī, -itus.
 virtue, virtūs, -ūtis, F.
 voice, vōx, vōcis, F.
 vote, sententia, -ae, F.; suffrāgium, -ī, N.

W

wage, gerō, 3, gessi, gestus.
 wait for, expectō, 1.
 walk, incēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus.
 wall, mūrus, -ī, M.; moenia, -ium, N.
 war, bellum, ī, N.
 warlike, bellicōsus, -a, -um.
 waste, corrupō, 3, -rūpī, -ruptus.
 watchful, vigilāns, -antis.
 way, iter, itineris, N.; via, -ae, F.
 we, nōs, nostrūm (-ī).
 weak, infirmus, -a, -um; aeger, -gra, -grum.
 wealthy, locuplēs, -ētis.
 wear, gerō, 3, gessi, gestus.
 weary, be, taedet, 2, -uit; per-taesum est.
 weather, tempestās, -ātis, F.
 weigh (of anchors), tollō, 3, sus-tulī, sublātus.
 weight, pondus, -eris, N.
 welcome, recipiō, 3, -cēpī, -cep-tus.
 welfare, rēs, rei, F.
 well-regulated, bene institūtus, -a, -um.

what, quī, quae, quod (quid); id quod; quālis, -e.
 whatever, quisquis, —, quid-quid, (quic-).
 when, cum; ubi.
 whence, quā rē.
 where, ubi.
 wherefore, quam ob rem; quā rē.
 whether, -ne; utrum; whether . . . or, sive . . . sive; utrum . . . an.
 which, qui, quae, quod; (of two) uter, utra, utrum.
 while, dum; donec.
 whither, quō.
 whithersoever, quōcumque.
 who, rel., quī, quae; interrog., quis, quae.
 whole, tōtus, -a, -um; omnis, -e; universus, -a, -um.
 wholly, adj. for adv., tōtus, -a, -um.
 why, cūr.
 wide, lātus, -a, -um.
 wife, coniunx (-iux), -ugis, F.; uxor, -ōris, F.
 wine, vinum, -ī, N.
 winter, hiems, hiemis, F.
 winter-quarters, hiberna, -ōrum, wisdom, cōsilium, -ī, N. [N.
 wise, sapiēns, -ntis.
 wisely, sapienter.
 wish, volō, velle, voluī; cupiō, 3, -ivī, -itus.
 with, apud; cum.
 withdraw, concēdō, 3, -cessī, -cessus; sē recipere.
 within, intrā.
 without, sine; be without, vacō, 1.
 withstand, sustineō, 2, -uī, -tentus.

woman, mulier, -eris, F.
wonder at, mīror, 1.
wont, be, soleō, 2, -itus.
wood, silva, -ae, F.
word, verbum, -i, N.
world, orbis (-is, M.) terrārum.
worthy, dignus, -a, -um.
would rather, mālō, mälle, mālūi.
would that, utinam.
wound, n., volnus, -eris, N.
wound, v., volnerō, 1.
wrath, ira, -ae, F.
write, scribō, 3, -psī, -ptus.
writings, litterae, -ārum, F.
wrong, facinus, -oris, N.

X

Xerxes, Xerxēs, -is, M.

Y

year, annus, -ī, M.
yes, immō.
yet, tamen; adhūc.
yield, cēdō, 3, cessī, cessus.
yoke, iugum, -ī, N.
you, *sing.*, tū, tuī; *plur.*, vōs, vestrū (-ī).
younger, minor [nātū], -ōris.
young, young man, adulēscēns, -ntis; iuvenis, -e.
your, *sing.*, tuus, -a, -um; *plur.*, vester, -tra, -trum; (self) tē; (selves) vōs.
youth, adulēscēntia, -ae, F.; iuventūs, -ūtis, F.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

HARVARD, JUNE, 1896.

While this was going on, Cæsar waited outside the walls: but when Cicero had been forced by the violence of Clodius to go into exile, Cæsar set out without delay for his province, and travelled with such speed that he reached Geneva, which is about eight hundred miles from Rome, in eight days. For he had received word that the Helvetians were preparing to migrate from their country in search of larger territory to dwell in, and he was afraid they would do much harm to the province if he should allow them to enter it. He therefore ordered the bridge which was at Geneva to be torn down, and made a requisition on the province for troops. The Helvetians, who had now assembled on the other side of the Rhone, on hearing of Cæsar's arrival sent envoys to ask him to allow them to proceed through the province, because there was no other way by which they could go. Cæsar told the envoys he needed time to consider the matter; if they would come back on the thirteenth of April, he would give them his answer.

HARVARD, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

The famous orator Cicero has left us an excellent speech in defence of the poet Archias. Although he was

born at Antioch in Asia, Archias came to Italy when he was still a young man, and lived there for many years. He wished to become a citizen of Heraclea, and since the people of Heraclea thought him worthy of this honor he was enrolled as a citizen. Not long after this when a law had been passed that no foreigner who was not a citizen should live at Rome, a man named Grattius said that Archias had not been legally enrolled, and tried to drive him out of the city. Cicero spoke in defence of the poet, and said that even if he were not a citizen he deserved to be made one. He also brought forward as a witness Lucius Lucullus, who said that he had been present when Archias was enrolled, and after this testimony had been heard, nobody doubted that Archias was a citizen.

YALE, JUNE, 1895.

On the eighth of November, B.C. 63, the consul Cicero asked Catiline in the senate whether he did not know that all had learned that he had conspired against the state. "All your plans," he said, "are now clearer to me than the light of day: you met your confederates at Læca's house night before last: you chose men to leave at Rome to burn the city and murder the optimates: you yourself, after killing me, intend to go to the army which Manlius is now collecting for you in Etruria. You ought to have been killed long ago by the command of the consul, but I will permit you to go: nay, I advise you to do so."

Catiline, attempting to reply, was prevented by the shouts of the senators, and rushed out, asserting that he

was going to Marseilles into exile: but in reality he went to the camp of Manlius, and a year later fell fighting bravely.

WELLESLEY, JUNE, 1896.

Render into Latin the following passage:—

The Helvetians, whether that they thought the Romans were retiring because they were afraid, or that they trusted to be able to cut them off from their supplies, altered their plan, and, changing their line of march, began to follow up and harass our men on the rear. When Cæsar perceived this, he withdrew his forces to the nearest hill, and sent the cavalry to sustain the onset of the enemy. He himself meanwhile drew up four veteran legions in triple line midway up the hill. On the crest of the hill he ordered the two legions lately levied in hither Gaul and all the auxiliaries to be stationed, the soldiers' packs to be brought together into one place, and that place to be defended by those who occupied the upper line.

Change the following passage from *indirect* to *direct discourse*:—

(Ei legationi Ariovistus respondit):—

Si quid ipsi a Caesare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere. Praeterea se neque sine exercitu in eas partes Galliae venire audere, quas Caesar possideret, neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse.

Change the following passage from *direct* to *indirect discourse*:—

(Quae tecum, Catilina, sic agit et quodam modo tacita loquitur):—

Nullum jam aliquot annis facinus exstitit nisi per te, nullum flagitium sine te: tibi uni multorum civium nece, tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera: tu non solum ad negligendas leges et quaestiones, verum etiam ad evertendas perfringendasque valuisti.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, JUNE, 1895.

Elementary.

Translate into Latin (marking all long vowels):—

1. Caesar ordered the centurions to advance with all their soldiers into battle. (Express this (1) with *iubere*, (2) with *imperare*.)
2. Pompey was informed by scouts that his forces were no longer able to hold the position which they had taken the day before.
3. The soldiers could not be persuaded to renew the battle, but, throwing away their arms, fled, some in one direction, others in another.
4. (a) We must take this city. (Express in two ways.)
(b) Caesar ought not to go to Rome. (Express in two ways.)
(c) May the ambassadors come into the senate to ask aid?
(d) Do not lead your forces into camp without the command of the consul.

5. (a) We do not know why Cæsar has advanced into Gaul.
(b) Cæsar decided to cross the river before the enemy should recover from their fear.
(c) If these things were true, it would be better to send men ahead to destroy the bridge.

Advanced.

NOTE. — Do not attempt to render the English into Latin word for word, but grasp clearly each thought, and consider what is the Latin way of expressing this thought.

Translate into Latin (marking all long vowels): —

So grateful was Pompey for Cicero's support, that he called him, in the Senate, "the saviour of the world." Cicero was delighted with this praise, and began to look to Pompey as an ally. "You caution me about Pompey," he wrote to Atticus. "Do not suppose that I am becoming his friend for my own protection; but the state of things is such, that, if we two disagree, the worst misfortunes may be feared. I yield to him in nothing, but seek to make him better; and now he speaks more highly by far of my actions than of his own. He says that he has merely done well, while I have saved the state. . . . You cannot love Cato more than I love him, but he does only harm. He speaks as if he were living in Plato's Republic, and not in the ruins of the state Romulus founded."

CORNELL, 1895.

Napoleon saw that the enemies' forces were increasing and their courage rising. His own troops, exhausted by heat and fatigue, were hard pressed by (a) fresh and

unwearied (host), and were struggling in vain against superior numbers. He accordingly advanced from the rising ground where he had long been watching¹ the issue of the fight, called round him the Old Guard,² which it was his habit to reserve for the last crisis³ of the battle, and addressed them thus. . . .

The candidate will seek to cast the extract in periodic form.

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY, 1896.

Elementary.

1. The battle raged fiercely from nine o'clock till three. 2. Men are glad to believe what they wish. 3. If I had not ordered Catiline to go into exile, the Senate would have called me timid. 4. Cæsar led his forces across the river in order to attack the enemy in the rear. 5. Since the number of the enemy was increasing day by day, he thought he must not hesitate to engage in battle. 6. If you wish to recover your ambassadors, send our hostages back to us. 7. When these facts were reported to Crassus, he determined to make an attack upon the enemy's camp the next day. 8. On the right wing; in front; on the march; at the foot of the mountain; after the battle; under the leadership of Cæsar; at last; I fear that; about sunset; at early dawn; at the beginning of summer.

Advanced.

I see there are two opinions. One, that of Silanus, who thinks that those who have attempted to destroy all these

¹ *expectare.*

² *veterani.*

³ *discrimen.*

things should be punished with death; the other, that of Cæsar, who holds that death was not appointed by the gods as a punishment, and therefore recommends (*iubere*) imprisonment for life. It is for my interest to favor the proposition of Cæsar and thus avoid danger, but the advantage to the state should outweigh (*vincere*) all considerations of danger. I therefore declare that a man who has attempted to deprive his fellow citizen of life shall not enjoy life. If you adopt the proposal of Silanus, I shall not fear the charge of cruelty, for what cruelty can there be in punishing with death a man who is an enemy of the republic. If we do not put Lentulus to death, we shall be regarded cruel.

PRINCETON, JUNE, 1896.

1. When this conspiracy was divulged to the Helvetians, they tried to compel Orgetorix to plead his cause under arrest; but he, by bringing to the trial a great number of men, effected his escape.

Or,

They said that they would hardly arrive before night even if they started at dawn, because the bridge which used to span the river near the old temple had recently been destroyed, while the other road was so bad that they could not go fast there.

2. If I should say that I had done these things alone, without the help of the gods, I should be beside myself. Does it not seem to have happened providentially that Lentulus was so foolish as to entrust the letters to the Gauls?

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, JUNE, 1891.

Subject 6.

1. The boy is very like his father.
2. The Samnites¹ are persuaded of this.
3. It is incredible² how tired of the business³ I am.
4. He hates me because I am luckier⁴ than he.
5. We will wait⁵ until you arrive.⁶
6. He spoke⁷ as if he knew.
7. Why (he asked) did they fear, or why did they despair of their own valor or his⁸ care.⁹
8. Tullius says that if men were wise,¹⁰ they would be honest.¹¹

AUGUST, 1896.

Subject 7.

A few days ago I met in Rome Cato, the Censor, which day, I remember, was the 19th of April. As soon as he saw me, he began to speak of the growing power of Carthage, which has almost recovered from the former war. In fact, he said he should not cease to fear that city until he should have learned of its utter destruction. "O that our young Scipio," said he, "might soon finish the work begun by his grandfather."

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1896.

When Ariovistus learned that Cæsar was approaching his camp, he drew up all his forces, foot and horse, in

¹ Samnites.⁴ felicior.⁷ loqui.¹⁰ sapere.² incredibilis.⁵ exspectare.⁸ ipse.¹¹ probi.³ negotium.⁶ advenire.⁹ diligentia.

battle array and delivered them an address. Meanwhile he sent scouts to find out where the Romans were encamped, and bade them tell the neighboring tribes that he was hastening toward them and would soon defeat the enemy.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Translate into Latin (if a Latin word is unknown, indicate case or mood required in blank):—

When (cum) Cæsar inquired about the character (nature) and customs of the Nervii, he found that they were very brave; that they allowed (suffered) no wine to be imported, because they thought they would be demoralized (minds weakened) by it.

Hearing (use clause: Ubi . . .) that the Nervii five days before had encamped on-the-other-side-of the river, our men feared that the enemy would break up (move) camp, if they learned of Cæsar's arrival. While the enemy were awaiting (use participle) the arrival of their allies, our cavalry crossed the river by night and attacked them in the rear. But the Nervii fought so bravely that our men were soon put to flight.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Translate into idiomatic Latin:—

When the Aduatuci, of whom I have spoken above, were coming to the assistance of the Nervii with all their forces, receiving a report of this battle they returned home; having deserted all their towns and strongholds, they brought all their property together into one town well fortified by nature.

What is there, Catiline, which can longer give you pleasure in this city, in which there is no one, outside of your conspiracy of desperadoes, who does not fear you, no one who does not hate you?

If we ourselves were not able to touch or taste these things, yet we ought to admire them, even when seeing them in others.



TABLE OF SYNONYMS.

NOTE.—This table contains only such words as are needed in the exercises. It is intended merely as an introduction to the study of synonyms, and is adapted as far as possible to preparatory students.

ABANDON. See **LEAVE**.

ACCOUNT: ON ACCOUNT OF.—**ob**: denoting the object in view.—**causā**: denoting the purpose in view.—**propter** (**prope**, **near**): denoting a proximate cause or motive.—**ablative of cause**: chiefly with verbs of emotion.

ACQUAINTED (**be**). See **KNOW**.

ADMIT. See **CONFESS**.

AFRAID. See **FEAR**.

AGAIN.—**iterum**: a second time.—**rŭrsus**: of any repetition.—**re-**: prefix of many verbs.

AID.—**auxilium**: usually sudden and external assistance to those struggling.—**subsidium**: against the time of need; the reserve.—**praesidium**: protecting aid; guard, garrison, etc.

ALL.—**omnis**: all without exception; opp. to **nulli**, **pauci**, etc. (**number**).—**tŏtus**: whole, entire; opp. to separate parts (**quantity**).—**universus**: all taken collectively; opp. to single.

ALLOW.—**patior**: to suffer (patiently), to tolerate.—**concedō**: to yield on entreaty; opp. to **repugnō**.—**permittō**: of one's own free will; opp. to **vetō**.—**licet** = it is lawful.

ALMOST.—**ferē**: about, generally; especially of number and time.—**paene**, **prope**, **nearly**, but not quite.

ALSO.—**etiam** emphasizes and strengthens.—**quoque** (**postpositive**) adds a new thought.—**idem** repeats or emphasizes the subject in a coördinate clause.—**item**: in like manner.

ANCIENT. See **OLD**.

AND.—**et** connects words and expressions of equal importance.—**-que** (**enclitic**) joins a word closely to another.—**atque** (**&c**) adds what is of more importance.

ANY: ANY ONE, ANY THING. — *ullus*, adj., *quisquam*, noun: with a negation expressed or implied. — *aliquis*: some one or other. — *quis*: fainter than *aliquis*; usually after *si*, *nisi*, *nō*, and *num*. — *quivis*: any you please.

APPOINT. See **CALL**.

ARMS. — *arma*: the general term. — *tōla*: missiles.

ARMY. — *exercitus*: as a trained body, the general term. — *āgmen*: on the march, troops. — *aciēs*: in battle array; line of battle.

ASK. — *rogō*: general term; to ask for an answer or opinion. — *ōrō*: stronger word; to beg, pray, entreat. — *obsecrō*: to conjure by all that is holy. — *implōrō*: to entreat with tears. — *petō*: to seek to obtain something by request or demand. — *postulō*: to demand as of right. — *flāgitō*, *efflāgitō*: to demand earnestly or impatiently. — *quaerō*, *requirō*: to search out with a view of getting definite information.

ASSISTANCE. See **AID**.

AT ONCE. See **IMMEDIATELY**.

ATTACK. — *adeō*, *aggredior*: to approach with hostile intent. — *adorior*: the same, but generally of a sudden attack. — *petō*: to aim at, rush upon, especially with a sword. — *impetum faciō*: of a violent attack. — *oppugnō*: oftenest of attacking a town.

ATTEMPT. — *cōnor*: to try with energy. — *experior*: with a view to learn by experiment. — *tentō*: to try, prove, test.

AVENGE. See **PUNISH**.

BATTLE. — *pūgna*: the general word for any kind of a conflict. — *aciēs*: the conflict of two armies in battle array. — *proelium*: skirmish, engagement; of separate divisions of an army.

BECAUSE OF. See **ACCOUNT**.

BEG. See **ASK**.

BEGIN. — *ineō*: to enter upon, engage in. — *initium capiō* (*faciō*): similar to *ineō*. — *incipiō*: to take in hand; with tenses of incomplete action. — *coepl*: the same; with tenses of completed action. — *institūō*: (to put in place), undertake. — *ordior*: to begin, as opposed to advancing.

BESEECH. See **ASK**.

BESIEGE. — *obsideō*: by regular works. — *oppugnō*: by assault or storm. — *expugnō*: to besiege successfully.

BID.—*iubeō*: the general word.—*imperō*: by virtue of power vested in one.—*mandō*: to charge or commission.—*praescribō*: to prescribe, dictate; of a superior to an inferior.—*praesum*: to be at the head of, have charge of.—*praecipio*: by right of authority.

BURN.—*incendō*: to set on fire, kindle.—*inflammō*: with bright flames.—*combūrō*, *exūrō*: to burn up, consume.

BUT.—*sed* simply corrects or alters what precedes.—*at*: the strongest adversative.—*autem*: a weak adversative; carries on a train of thought.—*vērūm*, *vērō*: in truth; affirms the truth or importance of an assertion.—*nisi* = except.

CALL.—*appellō*: to address one by his title.—*nōminō*: to name; to give a thing an appropriate name.—*vocō*: to call by name, to summon.—*dicō*: to call anything according to what it is.—*cōstituō*: to appoint.

CHILDREN.—*puerī*: boys and girls with regard to age.—*liberī*: offspring in relation to parents.

CLAIM (see also **ASK**).—*dēposcō*: with urgency.—*repetō*: by entreaty.—*vindicō*: to lay claim to, claim as one's own.

COMMAND. See **BID**.

CONFESS.—*fateor*: general term, implying that one is asked.—*confiteor*: to acknowledge what one cannot conceal any longer.

CONQUER.—*vincō*: implies exertion to conquer opposition.—*superō*: (to rise above) surpass in any way.—*pellō*: to rout, put to flight.—*opprimō*: to crush.

CONTEND. See **FIGHT**.

COUNCIL.—*concilium*: a meeting called together for taking counsel.—*consilium*: the same, but with stress laid on the thought of deliberation and decision.—*conventus*: a private meeting.

COURSE.—*via*: the road, street, way, in a concrete sense.—*iter*: the journey; the way in an abstract sense, or the way leading to a particular point.

CRIME.—*malefīcium*: a visible effect of malicious intention.—*facinus*: a daring crime.—*scelus*: an offence against others, against society.

CUSTOM.—*consuetūdō*: arising from inclination or convenience.—*mōs*: arising from the dictates of reason, right, virtue, and decorum.—*institutum*: of what is sanctioned by law or general consent.

DAILY: DAY BY DAY.—*cottidiē* (adj. *cottidiānus*): applies to things that are daily repeated.—*in diēs*: applies to things that increase or decrease from day to day.

DEATH.—*mors*: natural death; the general term.—*interitus*: violent death.

DECIDE.—*statuō*, *cōstituō*: to decide unsettled or disputed points.—*cēnseō*: to decide with authority, as of the senate.—*dēcernō*: to decide as the result of consultation or deliberation.—*discernō*: to decide by discriminating.

DECLARE.—*dēclarō*: to make clear, evident, manifest.—*ostendō*: to display, expose to view.—*profiteor*: to make public.—*doceō*: to give information.—*indicō*: used of a formal declaration of war.

DECREE.—*cōsultum*: the decree which embodies the action of a deliberative body.—*dēcrētum*: the decision of a magistrate, court, or senate.—*ēdictum*: the proclamation of a magistrate.

DEEM. See **THINK.**

DEFEAT. See **CONQUER.**

DEMAND. See **ASK.**

DESERT. See **LEAVE.**

DESIRE. See **WISH.**

DETERMINE. See **DECIDE.**

DISCERN. See **SEE.**

DISCLOSE.—*pronūtiō*: to state publicly.—*enūtiō*: to reveal what should be kept secret.—*indicō*: to point out, inform.—*patefaciō*: to reveal a crime, plot, etc.

DISCOVER (see also **FIND**).—*comperiō*: to obtain knowledge of, ascertain.—*dēprehendō*: used especially of finding something wrong.—*patefaciō*: see **DISCLOSE.**

DISTINGUISHED. See **NOBLE.**

DWELL. See **LIVE.**

EDICT. See **DECREE.**

EITHER . . . OR.—*aut . . . aut*: used when one member of an alternative excludes the other.—*vel . . . vel*: used when there is a choice. *sive . . . sive*: used when it is immaterial which is taken.

EMPLOY. See **USE.**

ENDURE. See **SUFFER.**

ENEMY.—*hostis*: a public enemy.—*inimicus*: a private enemy.

ESPECIALLY.—*imprimis*: among the first, particularly, preëminently.—*māximē*: in the highest degree, exceedingly.—*præsertim*: mostly used before *cum* and *si*.—*eximiū*: uncommonly, very much.

ETERNAL.—*sempiternus*: lasting as long as time itself.—*æternus*: outlasting all time; without beginning or end.

EXCEL. See **SURPASS.**

FAIL. See **WANT.**

FEAR.—*metuō*: implies a fear based on precaution, deliberation, and circumspection.—*timeō*: a fear arising from weakness or cowardice.—*extimēscō*, *pertimēscō*: to be thoroughly frightened.—*vereor*: implies awe or dread, also hesitation.

FIGHT.—*pugnō*: denotes a formal, intentional battle, requiring skill and courage.—*dimicō*: used especially with reference to a speedy determination, and to what is at stake.—*proellor*: with reference to military movements.—*certō*: to match, vie with; implying great exertion.—*dēcertō*: with the added notion of persevering to the end.—*contendō*: to measure strength.

FINALLY.—*postrēmō*, *ad extrēmum*: of that which is last.—*dēnique*: used at the end of an enumeration.—*tandem*: implying the end of long delay or expectation.

FIND: FIND OUT.—*inveniō*: to come upon by chance.—*reperiō*, *resciscō*: to find by seeking.—*comperiō*: to find with certainty.—*nanciscor*: to light upon, meet with.—*cōgnōscō*: to learn by inquiry and investigation.—*intellegō*: to understand.—*perspiciō*: to ascertain by close inspection.—*sentiō*: to find by the effects of anything, by experience.

FIRE.—*ignis*: the general word.—*flamma*: blazing fire.—*incendium*: conflagration.

FIRST.—*princeps*: first in order, rank, or fame.—*primus*: first in time.—*primō* (adv.): the order beyond the control of the speaker or writer.—*primum* (adv.): the order within the control of the speaker or writer.

FORSAKE. See **LEAVE.**

FORTHWITH. See **IMMEDIATELY.**

GREAT. — *māgnus*: the general word; opp. to *parvus*. — *grandis*, *amplus*: with the added notion of becoming or imposing greatness. — *ingēns* denotes excessive greatness; huge, immense.

GUARD. See **AID**.

GUILT. See **CRIME**.

HABIT. See **CUSTOM**.

HAPPEN. — *fiō*: the general word. — *accidō*: used of unexpected, generally unfortunate, occurrences. — *contingō*, *obtingō*: generally of fortunate occurrences.

HELP. See **AID**.

HINDER. — *impediō*: to entangle, hamper, embarrass. — *prohibeō*: to keep off, hold back, restrain. — *dēterreō*: to frighten off, discourage, deter. — *intercludō*: to shut off, shut out, block up.

HOME. — *domus*: the general word. — *domicilium*: often used of one's legal residence. — *sēdēs*: where one sits or abides; abode.

IMMEDIATELY. — *statim*: on the spot; opp. to *deinde*. — *cōfestim*: with all speed. — *continuō*: without any time intervening. — *prōtinus*: right on, without pause. See also **SUDDENLY**.

IMPEND. See **THREATEN**.

INHABIT. See **LIVE**.

JUDGE. See **THINK**.

KEEP. See **HINDER**.

KILL. — *interficiō*: in any manner whatever; the general word. — *caedō*, *occidō*: to cut down, especially in open battle. — *trucidō*: to butcher in a bloodthirsty way. — *necō*: to destroy by wicked or cruel means.

KINDNESS. — *beneficium*: favors shown, services rendered. — *clēmētia*: gentleness, forbearance, indulgence.

KNOW. — *sciō*: to know, in the widest sense of the word. — *nōscō*, *cōgnōscō*: to become acquainted with, to learn by external marks or characteristics. — *intelligō*: to understand, comprehend, see into. — *sentiō*: to discern by the senses.

LABOR. — *opus*: as skilful or accomplishing its purpose; the result of labor. — *opēra*: implying free will and desire to serve. — *labor*: toil, exertion (in its disagreeable aspect).

LACK. See **WANT**.

LARGE. See **GREAT**.

LAST. — **últimus**: most remote in time or space; opp. to **proximus**. — **extrēmus**: the outermost part of a space, or of a period of time; opp. **medius**. — **postrēmus**: the last in order; opp. **primus**. — **suprēmus** (**summus**): the highest, best, last (in time). — **proximus**: immediately preceding, as "last night."

LAW. — **iūs**: an entire body of laws; rightful authority, justice. — **lex**: a special enactment.

LEARN. See **FIND**.

LEAVE. — **relinquō**: to go away from, leave behind; without any secondary implication. — **dēserō** implies leaving in the lurch in a cowardly or disloyal manner. — **abiciō**, **prōiciō**, **dēponō**: to leave what one does not find it advisable or profitable to keep. — **ēgredior**, **excēdō**, **discēdō**: to depart, go away. — **dēsistō**: to desist from.

LET. See **ALLOW**.

LINE. See **ARMY**.

LIVE. — **habitō**: the general term; to reside, commonly of individuals. — **incolō**: mostly used of a people. — **vivō** has the various meanings of the Eng. "live."

LONG. — **diū**: through a long space of time; opp. **paulisper**. — **dūdum** (generally with **iam**): formerly; opp. **modo**. — **pridem**: a long time ago; opp. **nūper**.

LOVE. — **amō**: the general term; to love from inclination or passion. — **diligō**: to love from choice, esteem, and respect.

MADNESS. — **āmentia**: want of sense, intellectual blindness. — **furor**: blind rage, frenzy.

MAN. — **homō**: the general term; man as distinguished from other animals. — **vir**: man with reference to his good qualities. — **is**: often used when a relative clause follows.

MIND. — **animus**: mind as opp. to body, soul, heart. — **mēns**: the thinking faculty, intellect.

MORE. — **plūs** has reference to quality. — **magis** has reference to quality or degree. — **amplius** denotes an increase (of time or space); longer, further.

MOUND. — **agger**: a pile heaped up (artificially): **tumulus** (swelling): a natural mound, hillock; also a sepulchral mound.

MURDER. See **KILL**.

MUST.—*necesse est*: obligation imposed by nature or necessity.—*dēbeō*: moral obligation based upon duty to one's self (subjective).—*oportet*: moral obligation based upon duty to others (objective).—*ndum est*: general colorless way of expressing obligation.

NAME. See **CALL**.

NECESSARY. See **MUST**.

NEED. See **WANT**.

NEIGHBORS.—*vicinī*: with reference to house or premises.—*finītimī*: separated by a boundary.

NOBLE.—*nōbīlis*: in reference to birth, family.—*clārus, praeclārus*: for eminent services to one's country.—*summus*: high in rank or dignity.

OBTAIN.—*adipīscor*: to acquire something desirable.—*adsequor, cōnsequor*: to gain by overtaking, to attain to.—*impetrō*: to get through strong entreaty.

OLD.—*antīquus*: that which existed long ago.—*vetus*: that which has existed for a long time; often "good old."—*prīscus*: primitive; stronger than *antīquus*.

OPINION.—*opīniō*: an uncertain, indefinite view.—*sententia*: a well-considered view.

OR.—*aut, vel, sive*. See **EITHER**.—*an*: used only in double questions.

ORDER. See **BID**.

OTHER.—*alter*: the other of two.—*alius*: of more than two.—*cēteri*: the rest, all the others.—*reliquus*: what remains out of the whole.

OUGHT. See **MUST**.

OVERCOME, OVERPOWER. See **CONQUER**.

PEOPLE.—*populus*: all the people as a political whole.—*plēbs*: the lower class in contrast with the nobles.—*volgus*: the ignorant rabble, the mob.—*hominēs*: general term; men and women.

PERMIT. See **ALLOW**.

PLAN.—*cōnsīllium*: project, design.—*ratio*: course for carrying out any enterprise.

POOR.—*miser*: to be pitied.—*egēns*: destitute.—*pauper*: in humble circumstances.

POWER.—*potestās*: official power.—*facultās*: ability in general.—*imperium*: chiefly military power; supreme authority.—*opēs*: influence, resources, means.—*vis*: strength, physical or moral.—*cōpiæ*: the power that lies in money or soldiers.—*robur*: power to resist attack, firmness.—*dominātiō*: absolute, tyrannical sway.

PREVENT. See **HINDER**.

PUNISH.—*animadvertō*: a judicial term; to take cognizance of.—*vindicō*, *ulciscor*: to take vengeance for, avenge.—*multō*: to punish by a fine or other judicial infliction.—*pūnīō*: to take vengeance into one's own hands.

RELIEF. See **AID**.

REQUEST. See **ASK**.

RESERVE. See **AID**.

REST. See **OTHER**.

REWARD.—*præmium*: as a mark of favor.—*mercēs*: wages, price paid, bribe.

RIGHT.—*fās*: according to divine law.—*iūs*: according to human law. See **LAW**.

ROUTE. See **COURSE**.

RUIN.—*calamitās*: loss, disaster.—*perniciōs*: destruction, death.—*pestis*: plague, pestilence, death.—*ruīna*: a (violent) falling down, downfall.

SAFE.—*tūtus*: free from danger.—*salvus*: having escaped from danger.—*incolumis*: unhurt, unimpaired.

SAKE. See **ACCOUNT**.

SAY.—*loquor*: to talk; used of the language of conversation.—*dicō*: to give expression to thought.—*inquam*: mostly used parenthetically in direct quotations.—*aiō*: to give one's opinion; to say "Yes," usually in indirect quotations.—*negō*: to say "No," deny.

SEE.—*videō*: general term.—*perspicīō*, *cōspiciō*: to look at attentively, discern.—*cernō* (to separate): to behold clearly, discern.—*sentiō*: to discern by the senses, feel.

SEEK. See **ASK.**

SHOW. See **DECLARE.**

SLAY. See **KILL.**

SO.—**adeō**: to such a degree.—**tam**: used with adjs. and advs.—**ita, sic**: used with verbs; **ita** generally refers to what precedes, **sic** to what follows.

SPEAK. See **SAY.**

SPIRIT. See **MIND.**

STATE.—**civitas**: the state as a body of citizens.—**rēs publica**: with reference to its constitution and administration.

STATUE.—**signum, simulacrum**: usually of a god.—**statua**: usually of a man.

STORM. See **BESIEGE.**

STRENGTH. See **POWER.**

SUDDENLY.—**repente, repentino**: of what is unexpected.—**subito**: of what is unforeseen.

SUFFER.—**patior**: general term; endure.—**perferō**: to bear through to the end.—**subeo**: to undergo.—**doleō**: to feel pain.

SUMMON.—**vocō**: general term; to call.—**convocō**: to call together, assemble.—**arcessō**: to cause to approach, invite.

SURPASS.—**praecedō**: to go before, outstrip.—**antecellō**: to be prominent, superior to.—**praesto**: to stand at the head of.—**superō**: to rise above, be superior to.

TAKE PLACE. See **HAPPEN.**

TELL. See **SAY.**

THANK.—**gratiam habeo**: to feel thankful.—**gratias ago**: to express one's thanks in words.—**gratiam referō**: to express one's thanks in deeds.

THINK.—**cogito**: to consider thoroughly, ponder.—**arbitror**: to hold an opinion as an arbiter or judge.—**existimo**: to judge the value of anything as an appraiser.—**iudico**: to decide formally as a judge.—**putō**: to form an opinion after due examination.—**opino**: to have an impression, as a mere sentiment or conjecture. The last two used of merely private opinion.

THREATEN.—**minitor**: to utter threatening words, try to frighten.—**impendo**: to hang over, impend.—**immineō**: to be dangerously near.

TRY. See **SCRIPT.**

UNDERGO. See **SUFFER**.

UNDERSTAND. See **KNOW**.

USE.—**utor**: general term; to make use of.—**usurpō**: to appropriate, practise.—**adhibeō**: to apply to a purpose.

VAIN (IN).—**frustrā**: refers to the person disappointed.—**nōququam**: refers to the failure of result.

WALL.—**mūrus**: general term.—**moenia**: walls of a city, ramparts.—**pariēs**: of a house.

WANT.—**careō**: to be without; opp. **habeō**.—**egeō**: to be in absolute need.—**opus est**: there is need of, use for.—**dēsum**: to be wanting in, fail in.

WAY. See **COURSE**.

WEAPONS. See **ARMS**.

WHOLE. See **ALL**.

WISH.—**volō**: general term for exercise of the will.—**cupiō** expresses a strong, passionate desire.—**dēsiderō**: to long for, miss.

WORD.—**vōx**: a sound of the voice; verbal utterance.—**verbum**: word with reference to the thought.

WORK. See **LABOR**.

WRONG. See **CRIME**.

GRAMMATICAL INDEX.

NOTE.—The grammars referred to are Allen and Greenough's (A.), Bennett's (B.), Gildersleeve's (G.), and Harkness's (H.). Other references are to the sections in Parts I., II., and III., where the subjects are specially treated. The pupil is advised, for his own convenience, to underscore the references to his particular grammar.

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